

MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, RESERVED
WATER AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON THE

ISSUES AND PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH SITING MEMORIALS AND
MONUMENTS ON FEDERAL AND DISTRICT LANDS IN THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA

MARCH 18, 1986



Printed for the use of the
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

59-994 O

WASHINGTON : 1986

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Congressional Sales Office
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402

5311-37

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

JAMES A. McCLURE, Idaho, *Chairman*

MARK O. HATFIELD, Oregon	J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, Louisiana
LOWELL P. WEICKER, Jr., Connecticut	DALE BUMPERS, Arkansas
PETE V. DOMENICI, New Mexico	WENDELL H. FORD, Kentucky
MALCOLM WALLOP, Wyoming	HOWARD M. METZENBAUM, Ohio
JOHN W. WARNER, Virginia	JOHN MELCHER, Montana
FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, Alaska	BILL BRADLEY, New Jersey
DON NICKLES, Oklahoma	JEFF BINGAMAN, New Mexico
CHIC HECHT, Nevada	JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IV, West Virginia
DANIEL J. EVANS, Washington	

FRANK M. CUSHING, *Staff Director*

GARY G. ELLSWORTH, *Chief Counsel*

D. MICHAEL HARVEY, *Chief Counsel for the Minority*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, RESERVED WATER AND RESOURCES CONSERVATION

MALCOLM WALLOP, Wyoming, *Chairman*

LOWELL P. WEICKER, Jr., Connecticut	DALE BUMPERS, Arkansas
CHIC HECHT, Nevada	JOHN MELCHER, Montana
MARK O. HATFIELD, Oregon	BILL BRADLEY, New Jersey
PETER V. DOMENICI, New Mexico	JEFF BINGAMAN, New Jersey
FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, Alaska	

JAMES A. McCLURE and J. BENNETT JOHNSTON are Ex Officio Members of the Subcommittee
TONY BEVINETTO, *Professional Staff Member*

CONTENTS

STATEMENTS

	Page
Badger, Col. Frederick, assistant secretary, American Battle Monuments Commission	34
Brown, J. Carter, Chairman, Commission of Fine Arts	37
Fish, Manus J., Regional Director, National Capital Region, National Park Service, Department of the Interior	20
Gookin, Richard, Associate Chief of Protocol, Department of State	54
Gresham, Robert E., Assistant Executive Director, National Capital Planning Commission	51
Kleiman, Steven N., Assistant for Installation Planning, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense	49
Moyer, James R., Environment Management Consultants, Inc.	71
Oakar, Hon. Mary Rose, a U.S. Representative from the State of Ohio	31
Scruggs, Jan C., president, Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund	55
Seferlis, Constantine L., sculptor, Garrett Park, MD	83
Thompson, Carol B., director, Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs and State Historic Preservation Officer for the District of Columbia, as presented by Hampton Cross, administrator, Building and Land Regulation Administration, District of Columbia	35
van Zelst, Dr. Lambertus, Alexandria, VA	78
Vento, Hon. Bruce F., a U.S. Representative from the State of Minnesota	2
Wallop, Hon. Malcolm, a U.S. Senator from the State of Wyoming	1
Warren-Findley, Dr. Jannelle, consultant historian, Falls Church, VA	61
White, Hon. George M., Architect of the Capitol	42
Whitlock, James G., Assistant Regional Administrator for Public Buildings and Real Property, National Capital Region, General Services Administration	44

APPENDIX

Additional material submitted for the record	89
--	----

MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1986

U.S. SENATE, SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, RESERVED
WATER AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION, COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,

Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room SD-366, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Malcolm Wallop presiding.

Present: Senators Wallop and Hecht.

Also present: Tony Bevinetto and Patricia Kennedy, professional staff members; and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. MALCOLM WALLOP, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Senator WALLOP. I wish everybody good morning; it suggests to us that we would be better off going on a tour of memorial sites than we would sitting indoors this fine morning.

At any rate, this morning the subcommittee will address the issues and problems associated with siting memorials and monuments on Federal and District lands in the District of Columbia.

Currently, there are six proposals pending before this subcommittee which authorizes the erection of memorials and monuments in the Nation's Capital. Numerous others are pending in the House of Representatives, or are being readied for introduction.

At a subcommittee hearing last October on five of these projects, it became apparent that there are a number of issues which must be addressed before we ought to move forward on any individual proposal.

First, recognizing that there is a limited amount of space remaining for additional works in the District, we must determine some way, if we can, how to weigh the appropriateness of any proposed memorial or monument. We must also look at the issues of jurisdiction, placement, design, funding and maintenance.

What better way to address these issues than to bring together many of those who are involved in the world of memorials and monuments in the District. This morning, we will hear from two Members of the House, the National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee, as well as Department of Defense and the Department of State. We are also pleased to welcome Jan Scruggs, who will describe his efforts to create that rather stunning Vietnam Veterans

Memorial. We will also hear from a panel of experts on the history, maintenance, and restoration of commemorative works in the District of Columbia.

I really want to thank everybody for being here this morning and look forward to the comments and recommendations. The hearing record will remain open 2 weeks after today, during which time any written statements may be submitted to the subcommittee.

At this time, I would like to welcome Congressman Bruce Vento. Bruce, if you would begin.

**STATEMENT OF HON. BRUCE F. VENTO, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE
FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA**

Mr. VENTO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Senator Hecht. It is good to see you, and to be over, and I think you are embarked on a very ambitious undertaking this morning, looking at the agenda, so I will try to be brief and to the point. I am sure that my complete statement will be made part of the record. I think it would be helpful to me in terms of expressing my views.

It is good to be here and to see you working on this task. Of course, this city, Washington, DC., and this Capital region, the National Park Service, is a city full and an area full of statues and monuments to the famous and obscure, to events strong in our national conscious, such as the Vietnam Veterans Memorial and to events and causes not frequently remembered; the temperance movement, the first era of mail flight, home cures—we have a monument to that.

Totally, there are 107 statues and the first was erected in 1804, the Jefferson Pier Marker, and after the Civil War, of course, numerous sites were added. In the last 10 years, we have placed about nine different monuments, or authorized nine different monuments. Obviously, these monuments serve a very important purpose, generally.

They help document our past; they in some cases, I think, heal the various feelings as a Nation we experienced. Certainly, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial has had that particular effect. They are an important part of our remembrance and should be treated so.

I think it is important to keep in mind that these monuments are permanent, they last. New commemorative works are erected, but the old ones stay, leaving fewer and fewer appropriate locations for new monuments. Nor is additional land or space likely to be obtained. Locations for traditional commemorative work is scarce, and I want to emphasize the word traditional, hardly a renewable resource.

There are two problems; most important, here in the National Capital, is certainly multipurpose land. It is used for a variety of activities, including inaugurals, papal and diplomatic visits, ceremonies, tractorcades, picnics, softball, demonstrations and for and against all manner of causes. I am sure each of us have seen them and wished some of it would go away at various times, but certainly you recognize that that is indeed the purpose of that. The L'Enfant Plan clearly delineated an open space mall in our Capital. Al-

though the space has had some grievous encroachment upon it since 1902, the McMillan Commission Report, Congress has clearly recognized the need for open space in this region, in this area.

In an urban area, open space, of course, is precious. Here in Washington, it is used both for recreation by local residents, for a variety of national oriented activities; particularly on the Mall, erecting any additional commemorative works would impact the activities that can occur there.

Although the entire city serves as the Nation's living room, the core of the city is, of course, especially important. It fills this function, being a living memorial to the freedoms we enjoy and a place to reaffirm our dedication to these freedoms. We need, of course, to balance the placement of any additional commemorative work with those activities which are so integral to the Nation's Capital, serving as a public forum in our democracy.

The second problem is that memorials need space of their own or they lose much of the visual impact. We must be careful not to allow them to become so much visual clutter. As already has happened in some places, such as the GAR Stevenson Memorial, the Temperance Fountain, and the Hancock Memorials, here we see the impact of, I think, poor planning and where memorials have actually created some visual clutter.

To do, of course, negates the very reason for erecting them. We need to find a way to make the difficult decisions as to which statues and monuments, gardens or sculpture, whatever, should be erected and which should not; which are truly national and of lasting significance, and which will be of limited and transient interest. The burden of establishing such significance, of course, weighs on those who propose them.

Memorials can be erected many other places than here. Those erected here should be for all of us. We must control the number of memorials dedicated and ensure that they be of an appropriate level of significance. Nor can we count how many potential locations remain for new statues and monuments and proceed to build them now. History has a way, of course, of continuing and future generations will want to commemorate people and events we cannot even imagine now.

The 1916 Organic Act, which created the National Park System and Service, charged it with preserving resources and of course, these spaces for statues are in fact an integral part of that resource in this area. I think we also have to keep in mind, and this is apart from my written statement, is the beautification process that went on here during the 1950's and 1960's.

I think we are of course very flattered that many want to locate memorials and sites here, but this defeats the very purpose that was attained in terms of this beautification process. Many of course compliment it, and indeed they should. I think we have to keep in mind the overall plan of what has occurred here, and what direction we need to go.

Some people may argue that new memorials need to be erected to achieve representative balance; that the memorials do not represent the totality of the past, and I agree they don't. As you look at the totality of monuments, I am sure that we recognize the significant number of memorials in Washington, DC. to Federal Union

generals. There are very few, in fact, only one to a Confederate general. But if you go to Richmond, Va, you find many more. So that, I think, is an understandable tilt in terms of one direction.

In fact, I think that someone visiting this city may think that we commemorate all too often war and not often enough peace, which I am sure—and I feel—really is a distortion of our own views. I believe in affirmative action. I am aware of documenting, interpreting the past often hits many people of our history.

I recently called for more commemorative sites for the history of women, Hispanics, and the labor union movement. But bronze memorials must not be allowed to substitute for genuine affirmative action to living people. That is, I think, something very important.

A further problem comes, of course, in the maintenance of these works. Because they are erected to last indefinitely, many people assume that nothing needs to be done to assure that permanence. Of course, in fact, regular maintenance is very much needed to help survive the environmental assaults of urban life. They suffer from air pollution, rain, from graffiti, bird damage and of course, people damage and vandalism. It needs to be repaired immediately, otherwise it encourages additional vandalism.

As these monuments age, their maintenance needs increase. Recently, for instance, the San Martin statue had to be removed from its pedestal completely and sent out for repairs lest it fall from the pedestal.

Many of the memorials now standing in the city need restoration work due to poor design, construction flaws, and aging. The Park Service, responsible for the maintenance of these statues and memorials, faces major expenditures in restoring them. Any future commemorative work must consider the cost and difficulties of maintenance.

It would be good if we could establish some policy up front, Mr. Chairman, to deal with that or, at least, to complement the substantial efforts that have to go on on a regular basis for the National Park Service for new memorials.

Chairman Udall, my chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, has introduced a bill which I have cosponsored, H.R. 4378, that would govern the establishment of commemorative works within the National Capital Region of the National Park Service. It would do a number of things. It would define what is a commemorative work, it would establish and specifically authorize the existing commission to proceed with the commendable work it has long done to protect the city's ceremonial core from erecting so many commemorative works that the cumulative impact is one of clutter, not of commemoration, and it would establish conditions for the erection of other commemorative work within the city and National Park Service.

This bill, Mr. Chairman, is a start and I think a good one in terms of trying to put some parameters and policy guidelines for the commemoration in this critical area. I believe this approach of some generic legislation would serve us well. Ultimately, Mr. Chairman, no one can protect us from ourselves. Hopefully, the adoption of guidelines and legislative language would set policy, rather than an ad hoc approach inherent in the existing decision-making process that we tend to follow today.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would be happy to respond to questions.

Senator WALLOP: Bruce, thank you. Since you have referenced your bill, I think we will put it into the hearing record. I think it is a good start. Clearly, we have to do something.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Vento and the text of H.R. 4378 follows:]

STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN BRUCE F. VENTO
BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS
RESERVED WATER AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

MARCH 18, 1986

Washington, D. C. is a city full of statues and monuments -- to the famous and the obscure, to events strong in our national consciousness such as the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, and to events and causes not frequently remembered -- the temperance movement, the first air mail flight.

Some 107 statues and monuments stand on National Park Service land in the District and its immediate environs. The Jefferson Pier Marker, erected in 1804, was the first erected that still stands here. After the Civil War, numerous pieces were dedicated, with another surge of activity during the 20's and again in the 50's. In the past ten years, nine more have been erected. Some seventeen more statues and monuments are now proposed before this Congress.

Such commemorative works can serve to remind us of our past, of where we have been in our Nation's history. They can honor the dead and their deeds. They can recall friendship between nations. They help document our past. They can even help heal that past, as the Vietnam Veterans Memorial has done. They are an important part of remembrance, and should be treated so.

Statues and monuments are erected because they are permanent -- made to last for future generations. One result is that over the years, they have accumulated in this city. New commemorative works are erected but old ones stay, leaving fewer and fewer appropriate locations for new ones. Nor is additional land (or space) likely to be obtained -- locations for commemorative work is a scarce, hardly renewable resource.

There are two other problems. Most important, the park land here in the Nation's Capital is multipurpose land, used for a variety of activities, including inaugurations, papal visits, tractorcades, picnics, softball, and demonstrations for and against all manner of causes. The L'Enfant plan clearly delineated an open space mall in our Capital. Although that space has had some grievous encroachments upon it, since the 1902 McMillan Commission Congress has clearly recognized the need for open space there.

In an urban area open space is precious. Here in Washington it is used both for recreation by local residents and for a variety of nationally-oriented activities. Particularly on the Mall, erecting any additional commemorative works will impact the activities that can occur there.

Although the entire city serves as the Nation's living room, the core of the city especially fulfills this function, being a living memorial to the freedoms we enjoy and a place to reaffirm our dedication to those freedoms. We need to balance placement of any additional commemorative work with these activities which are so integral to the Nation's Capital serving as a public forum in our democracy.

A second problem is that memorials need space of their own or they lose much of their visual impact. We must be careful not to allow them to become so much visual clutter, as has already happened in some places such as by the G.A.R.-Stephenson, Temperance Fountain and Hancock memorials. To do so negates the very reason for erecting them.

We need to find a way to make the difficult decisions as to which statues and monuments (and gardens, sculpture, whatever) should be erected and which should not, which are of truly national and lasting significance, and which will be of limited or transient interest. The burden of establishing such significance must be with those who propose them.

Memorials can be erected many other places than here; those erected here should be for all of us. We must control the number of memorials dedicated and ensure that that they be of an appropriate level of significance.

Nor can we "count" how many potential locations remain for new statues and monuments and proceed to fill them now. History has a way of continuing. Future generations will want to commemorate people and events we cannot even imagine now. The 1916 Organic Act, which established the National Park Service, charged it with preserving resources for future generations. Spaces for statues are themselves resources.

Some people may argue that new memorials need to be erected to achieve representative balance, that the memorials do not represent the totality of our past. I agree; they don't. For example, there are numerous Union generals and only one Confederate here (the rest are in Richmond, Virginia); and a visitor to this city might well conclude we prefer war to peace. I deeply believe in affirmative action, and am aware that our documenting and interpreting the past often omits many people of our history. I recently called for more sites on the history of women, Hispanics and labor unions. But bronze memorials must not be allowed as a substitute to genuine affirmative action for living people.

A further problem comes in the maintenance of these works. Because they are erected to last indefinitely, many people assume that nothing needs to be done to assure that permanence. In fact, regular maintenance is very much needed to help them survive the environmental assaults they suffer -- air pollution, rain, graffiti, bird damage. Cleaning and waxing need to be done a cyclic basis; damage from vandalism needs to be repaired immediately. As these statues and monuments age, their maintenance needs increase. Recently, the San Martin statue had to be removed from its pedestal completely and sent off for repairs lest it fall from that pedestal.

Many of the memorials now standing in this city need restoration work due to poor design, construction flaws and aging. The Park Service, responsible for the maintenance of these statues and memorials, faces major expenditures in restoring them. Any future commemorative work must consider the costs and difficulties of maintenance.

Mr. Udall has introduced a bill, H.R. 4378, an Act which I cosponsored that would govern the establishment of commemorative works within the National Capital Region of the National Park System.

This would provide for a comprehensive definition of commemorative works, specifically authorize the existing Commission to proceed with the commendable work it has so long done, protect the city's ceremonial core from erecting so many commemorative works that the cumulative impact¹ is one of clutter and not commemoration, and provide conditions for the erection of other commemorative work within the city on National Park Service land. This bill would go far in helping us face the issues of appropriate commemoration and needed open space, so that we would protect these resources.

I believe this approach of "generic legislation" would serve the Nation well.

99TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4378

To govern the establishment of commemorative works within the National Capital Region of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 11, 1986

Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. VENTO, Mrs. BYRON, and Mr. LUJAN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To govern the establishment of commemorative works within the National Capital Region of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 SECTION 1. PURPOSES.

4 The purposes of this Act are—

5 (1) To ensure the continued public use and enjoy-
6 ment of park lands administered by the Secretary and
7 located within the National Capital Region of the Na-
8 tional Park System.

(3) To ensure that future commemorative work placed on said lands be appropriately designed, constructed, and located.

8 As used in this Act—

(2) **COMMEMORATIVE WORK.**—The term “commemorative work” means any statue, monument, sculpture, memorial, plaque, or other structure or landscape feature, including gardens and memorial groves, designed to perpetuate in a permanent manner the memory of a person, group, event, or other significant element of our history.

(4) AREA I.—The term "Area I" means the area designated as "Area I" on the map entitled "Lands of the National Capital Region of the National Park System", numbered _____ and dated _____.

1 (5) AREA II.—The term “Area II” means the
2 area designated as “Area II” on the map entitled
3 “Lands of the National Capital Region of the National
4 Park System”, numbered and dated
5

6 SEC. 3. COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.

7 (a) NO NEW COMMEMORATIVE WORKS PERMITTED
8 IN AREA I.—After the enactment of this Act no additional
9 commemorative work may be placed on lands under National
10 Park Service jurisdiction within Area I of the National Cap-
11 ital Region. The map showing Areas I and II entitled
12 “Lands of the National Capital Region of the National Park
13 System”, numbered and dated
14 (hereafter referred to as the “map”) shall be available for
15 public inspection at the National Park Service, Department
16 of the Interior.

17 (b) AREA II CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION RE-
18 QUIRED.—No construction of any commemorative work on
19 lands under National Park Service jurisdiction within Area II
20 of the National Capital Region may be initiated unless specif-
21 ically authorized by Act of Congress. Pursuant to such a spe-
22 cific authorization, the Secretary shall provide for the place-
23 ment of a new commemorative work within Area II if the
24 commemorative work meets each of the following conditions

1 and such other conditions and requirements as the Secretary
2 deems appropriate:

3 (1) Military memorials may be established to co-
4 memmorate a war or branch of the service. Lesser ac-
5 tions or units may not have commemorative work es-
6 tablished on lands under National Park Service juris-
7 diction within Area II.

8 (2) Memorials to an individual shall not be con-
9 structed until at least twenty-five years after the death
10 of such individual. Memorials to more than one individ-
11 ual shall not be constructed until at least twenty-five
12 years after the death of the last surviving individual.

13 (3) Site selection and design shall be approved by
14 the Secretary of the Interior, the National Capital
15 Planning Commission, and the Commission of Fine
16 Arts.

17 (4) All commemorative work shall be located in
18 an area, or in surroundings, appropriate and relevant
19 to the person or event being commemorated, to the
20 maximum extent possible.

21 (5) All commemorative work shall be located so
22 as not to interfere with or encroach upon any existing
23 or established commemorative work.

1 (6) All commemorative work shall be constructed
2 of durable and lasting material suitable to the outdoor
3 environment.

4 (7) Before approval by the Secretary all com-
5 memorative work shall be inspected by trained persons
6 knowledgeable and qualified in the field of preservation
7 and maintenance of such objects to determine structur-
8 al soundness, durability, and lasting quality in order to
9 assure that any such memorial or monument meets the
10 current high professional standards for such memorials
11 or monuments.

12 (8) No construction of any commemorative work
13 shall proceed until the full amount of funds (including
14 all nonpublic funds) necessary to pay the cost of con-
15 struction has been deposited in an account established
16 for such purpose. Before permitting construction to
17 commence, the Secretary shall determine the adequacy
18 of the funds in the account and shall require the estab-
19 lishment of a maintenance and preservation trust fund.
20 The Secretary shall manage and control the trust fund
21 for the purpose of covering the costs of perpetual main-
22 tenance and preservation of such commemorative work.
23 The trust fund shall consist of nonpublic funds and
24 shall be not less than 10 per centum of the total esti-
25 mated cost of constructing such commemorative work.

1 (9) Complete documentation of design and con-
2 struction of the commemorative work shall be given to
3 the National Park Service and permanently maintained
4 by it.

5 (c) TEMPORARY LOCATION.—The Secretary may des-
6 ignate an area within Area II of the map referred to in sec-
7 tion 3 for the temporary location of commemorative work.
8 Any commemorative works temporarily located in such area
9 shall be removed to another location not on National Park
10 System lands within a period of not more than one year after
11 such memorial is erected. No such commemorative work may
12 be temporarily located in such area unless approved by Con-
13 gress and the Secretary determines that a trust fund has been
14 established which is sufficient to assure full payment of the
15 cost of removal of the memorial to a location not on National
16 Park System lands.

17 SEC. 4. NATIONAL CAPITAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

18 The National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee as
19 established by the Secretary, and as constituted on January
20 1, 1986, is hereby redesignated as the National Capital Me-
21 morial Commission. The Commission shall provide profes-
22 sional advice to the Secretary regarding the establishment of
23 (and proposals to establish) commemorative works on Nation-
24 al Park Service lands within the National Capital Region.
25 The Commission shall meet at least twice annually for the

1 purpose of advising the Secretary as to policy and procedures
2 for establishment of (and for proposals to establish) com-
3 memorative work on such lands. In carrying out section 3 of
4 this Act, the Secretary shall consult with the Commission.

5 **SEC. 5. REGULATIONS.**

6 The Secretary shall promulgate appropriate regulations
7 to carry out this Act. The regulations shall be published in
8 the Federal Register within ninety days after the enactment
9 of this Act.

○

Senator WALLOP. I was alarmed last year. At the close, we had a fair barrage of encouragements, not only from Members of the House, but people all around the country, saying we must act on these things. To be sure, they all had some relevant merit, but I was reminded at the same time that we were going to use up about 10 percent of what remained as possible sites for location of memorials without any real policy attached to it. So we felt comfortable in just saying we wouldn't act on any of them until we addressed this issue, and you and Congressman Udall have come up with at least a starting point in the proposal.

I appreciate your coming over here. Is it your opinion, and I know it is part of the bill, that we will be able in most instances to succeed in getting a maintenance fund established as a requirement for the construction of most of these?

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Chairman, I think that when the memorials or commemorative works are proposed, there is a great deal of enthusiasm or momentum that builds up in terms to support the basic construction. At that time, we could set aside a maintenance fund of maybe 10 percent of the total cost, making sure the money is set aside for the memorial at the onset, before construction begins. But that would be very helpful.

Ideally, you would like to have a larger amount of dollars, depending upon the nature of the memorial and the type of maintenance that it might require. But at least, temper the activities, and I think help develop a core of support, both financial and enthusiasm, to support it. So, I think it is a good idea and a good policy if we could do that.

Of course, if the National Government wants to be involved in terms of funding these, that is, of course, an additional question at that point. But very often, most of these are funded by a private initiative, by donation and contribution, Mr. Chairman.

Senator WALLOP. I am with you in a number of other kinds of respects. We might begin to examine what is an appropriate memorial. I think it doesn't always have to be bronze, especially when we are so blessed as we are at this moment with someone like Jack Fish, whose gardening talents are—I think I would rather want to go down through history as having a nice memorial garden, with a little bronze plaque, than I would have a pigeon roost in my memory.

It seems to me that we have sort of built into our system one view of what a monument is, and perhaps there are other views that are appropriate.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Chairman, I think that is correct, and that is why I wanted emphasis added to my statement. The traditional kind of monuments that actually take up space, open space that really conflict and contradict other monuments which are established—for instance, the core area that we propose, and a second area in which monuments could be established, with certain hurdles that have to be met with regard to those. But, I think that if we begin to think of the building facades, and use the buildings, and identifying the buildings—from my State, the Hubert Humphrey Building, I think is in a sense a more fitting memorial than almost anything that we could do for the late, great Senator and Vice President from my State, as an example.

I think that this type of memorial serves a better purpose and perhaps is a good monument to the efforts that he pursued.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, very much. Chic, do you have a question?

Senator HECHT. No, thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, very much. Nice to see you, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. VENTO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity.

Senator WALLOP. Your colleague, Congresswoman Oakar, is not here. When she comes, we will open the panel up to that event, and I would ask whoever may be talking from the next panel, if they would indulge me if she does show up.

The next panel consists of Mr. Jack Fish, Regional Director of the National Capital Region of the National Park Service; Mr. J. Carter Brown, chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts; George White, Architect of the Capitol; Mr. Robert Gresham, Assistant Executive Director for Operations of the National Capital Planning Commission; Col. Frederick Badger, Assistant Secretary of the American Battle Monuments Commission; Mr. Hampton Cross, Administrator of the Building and Land Regulation Administration, D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs; Mr. James Whitlock, Assistant Regional Administrator for Public Buildings and Real Property, of the GSA; and Mr. Stephen Kleiman, Assistant for Installation Planning, of the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Jack, why don't you begin?

STATEMENT OF MANUS J. FISH, REGIONAL DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. FISH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We all appreciate your having these hearings because it is a very important issue to all of us. I thought, if I might, I would summarize today.

Senator WALLOP. Of course.

Mr. FISH. Parks of the Nation's Capital are continually sought after for the placing of monuments and memorials which would commemorate various persons and/or events. In order to protect the concept of open space and dignity, which contributes so much to the beauty of the Nation's Capital, the Secretary of the Interior, in 1973, established the National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee. The purposes of the committee are as follows:

Prepare and recommend to the Secretary broad criteria, guidelines and policies for memorializing persons and events; make recommendations to the Secretary with respect to site location; serve as an information focal point for those seeking to erect memorials.

The Memorial Advisory Committee will render advice and assistance in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Department of the Interior by law. The Committee's membership is composed of the Architect of the Capitol, the American Battle Monuments Commission, the Commission of Fine Arts, National Capital Planning Commission, the Government of the District of Columbia, the General Services Administration, and the National Park Service. Also, the Commission of Fine Arts and the National

Capital Planning Commission, as well as the Secretary of the Interior are identified in most memorial legislation as having approval authority over site selection and design.

In 1975, the Committee adopted criteria and guidelines as follows: Sponsors are urged not to select specific sites or prepared designs prior to consultation with the National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee. Site determination should be made by the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts, after enactment of the legislation. Sites shall be determined by considering such matters as appropriateness of memorialization, location, compatibility with surroundings and effects on environmental integrity.

Subjects to be memorialized within the monumental core of the Nation's Capital shall be of outstanding national or international significance. The monument or memorial must be of enduring quality and character.

Within the past 3 years, a number of legislative proposals pertaining to the various military units have been introduced in the Congress. In recognition of the diminishing number of memorial sites in the Nation's Capital, and in particular, the monumental core, the Committee, in 1985, adopted amended guidelines pertaining to military memorials as follows:

Military memorials should be limited to a specific war which relates to a major combat operation—World I, II, Korea and Vietnam; or branches of the Service—the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and the Merchant Marine.

The Committee recommended that consideration for individual division memorials should be at the military establishments which are significant to their history.

The design of the city of Washington, DC, has resulted in magnificent park areas which are suitable for memorialization for our national and international heroes, persons and events. Over 100 memorials have been erected in the last 100 years. The existing 111 monuments, memorials and plaques are categorized as follows: Presidential memorials—14, seven military units, 14 Civil War heroes, five Revolutionary War heroes, 29 various individuals, 12 international persons, four military units, two wars, 14 plaques, and 10 events.

A recent review of potential memorial sites under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior indicates that relatively few suitable locations remain within the monument core, south of Florida Avenue. Suitable criteria for site selection were: One, within the historic L'Enfant city; two, sites where the memorial would not encroach on an existing memorial; three, sites where a memorial would not intrude on the previously established legislative purpose of a park.

Of course, if consideration were given to areas outside the monument core, such as Fort Circle Parks or the Anacostia River Parklands—and I think you can see the green on the map there, Mr. Chairman—then numerous additional sites could be found. However, in our experience, proponents of memorials favor the highly visible memorial and monument core of this historic L'Enfant city.

There are currently before the Congress 17 memorial proposals. This volume is unprecedented. Normally, two or three proposals are introduced during a session of Congress and one or two are authorized every 2 years.

Over the past 25 years, memorial legislation has included as part of its authority site and design approval by the Secretary of the Interior, Commission of Fine Arts, and the National Capital Planning Commission; certification by the Secretary of the Interior that funds are available prior to construction, that the United States will not pay any expense of the establishment of a memorial; a 5-year timetable for commencement of construction; and responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the completed memorial to be by the agency identified in the legislation as having jurisdiction over the property.

We support these procedures and request that they continue to be included in all future memorial proposals. We do, however, believe that the question of funding sources for construction and maintenance could be given additional consideration, and I think you asked of Congressman Vento.

Mr. Chairman, we would like to mention a few ideas that could be developed. A master plan could be prepared which would identify sites ranging from landscaped gardens to major memorial structures. Also, the plan could identify an area whereby on perhaps a temporary basis, for approximately 3 months, persons and/or events could be commemorated. Identification could be accomplished by an interpretative exhibit.

This master plan should include all the multiple landowner jurisdictions such as the Department of Defense, General Services Administration, and the Government of the District of Columbia, as well as the National Park Service.

That concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Fish follows:]

TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS, RESERVED WATER AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION
PERTAINING TO FUTURE MEMORIALS IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

MARCH 18, 1986

I AM MANUS J. FISH, REGIONAL DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CAPITAL
REGION, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY DURING THESE OVERSIGHT
HEARINGS PERTAINING TO PROPOSED MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS TO BE
PLACED ON PARKLAND IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL AND ITS ENVIRONS.

THE PARKS OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL ARE CONTINUALLY SOUGHT AFTER
FOR THE PLACING OF MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS WHICH WOULD
COMMEMORATE VARIOUS PERSONS AND/OR EVENTS. IN ORDER TO
PROTECT THE CONCEPT OF OPEN SPACE AND DIGNITY WHICH CONTRIBUTE
SO MUCH TO THE BEAUTY OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL, THE SECRETARY
OF THE INTERIOR, IN 1973, ESTABLISHED THE NATIONAL CAPITAL
MEMORIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE. THE PURPOSES OF THE COMMITTEE
ARE AS FOLLOWS:

PREPARE AND RECOMMEND TO THE SECRETARY BROAD CRITERIA,
GUIDELINES, AND POLICIES FOR MEMORIALIZING PERSONS AND
EVENTS ON FEDERAL LANDS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
THROUGH THE MEDIA OF MONUMENTS, MEMORIALS, AND STATUES.

EXAMINE EACH MEMORIAL PROPOSAL FOR ADEQUACY AND
APPROPRIATENESS, AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE SECRETARY
WITH RESPECT TO SITE LOCATION ON FEDERAL LAND IN THE

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION.

SERVE AS AN INFORMATION FOCAL POINT FOR THOSE SEEKING TO ERECT MEMORIALS ON FEDERAL LAND IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION.

SINCE THE VAST MAJORITY OF FEDERAL LANDS WITHIN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION WHICH MAY BE DEEMED SUITABLE FOR MEMORIALIZATION ARE UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, THE MEMORIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE WILL RENDER ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTIES IMPOSED ON THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BY LAW, AND IT IS IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST TO OBTAIN THE ADVICE OF THIS COMMITTEE.

THE COMMITTEE'S MEMBERSHIP IS COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM VARIOUS GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL, AS FOLLOWS: THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL; THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION; COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS; NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION; THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION; AND THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. THIS CROSS SECTION OF MEMBERSHIP GIVES THE VARIOUS SPONSORS AND THEIR DESIGNERS THE OPPORTUNITY TO SEEK THE EXPERTISE OF THESE AGENCIES AND ENTITIES AS ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE ARE RENDERED IN CONNECTION WITH EACH MEMORIAL PROPOSAL, SITE LOCATION AND MEMORIAL DESIGN. THE MEMBERS WERE

APPOINTED BECAUSE THEIR RESPECTIVE OFFICES ARE INVOLVED IN THE PLANNING PROCESS FOR MEMORIALIZATIONS OR THEY ASSURE THE STEWARDSHIP OF MEMORIALS IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL. ALSO, THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS AND THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION, AS WELL AS THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, ARE IDENTIFIED IN MOST MEMORIAL LEGISLATION AS HAVING APPROVAL AUTHORITY OVER SITE SELECTION AND DESIGN.

IN 1975 THE COMMITTEE ADOPTED CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES, AS AUTHORIZED IN ITS CHARTER, AS FOLLOWS:

SPONSORS ARE URGED NOT TO SELECT SPECIFIC SITES OR PREPARE DESIGNS PRIOR TO CONSULTATION WITH THE NATIONAL CAPITAL MEMORIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE. SITE DETERMINATION SHOULD BE MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR IN CONSULTATION WITH THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS AFTER ENACTMENT OF LEGISLATION. WHERE CIRCUMSTANCES PRECLUDE A SITE SELECTION RECOMMENDATION BY THE COMMITTEE, THE COMMITTEE SHALL ASSIST THE SECRETARY IN LOCATING THE MEMORIAL AND GUIDING DEVELOPMENT ON THE SITE SELECTED. THE COMMITTEE WILL COORDINATE SITE AND DESIGN MATTERS WITH THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

SITES SHALL BE DETERMINED BY CONSIDERING SUCH MATTERS AS: APPROPRIATENESS OF MEMORIALIZATION, LOCATION, COMPATIBILITY WITH SURROUNDINGS, AND EFFECTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY. THE COMMITTEE IN MAKING ITS RECOMMENDATIONS, WILL GIVE CONSIDERATION TO IDENTIFYING THE MOST SUITABLE SITE HAVING SURROUNDINGS THAT WILL TEND TO ENHANCE THE PURPOSE AND QUALITY OF THE MEMORIAL. NATURAL FEATURES OF THE LANDSCAPE WOULD BE PRESERVED AND UTILIZED TO THE FULLEST EXTENT POSSIBLE IN THE MEMORIAL DESIGN. WHEN A SITE IS SELECTED, IT SHOULD INCLUDE A POSITIVE AND INTENTIONAL CONTRIBUTION TO URBAN DESIGN DETERMINED IN ADVANCE TO BE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE AESTHETIC URBAN COMPOSITION.

SUBJECTS TO BE MEMORIALIZED WITHIN THE MONUMENTAL CORE OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL SHALL BE OF OUTSTANDING NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE. THE MONUMENT OR MEMORIAL MUST BE OF ENDURING QUALITY AND CHARACTER. THE COMMITTEE WILL MAKE A STRICT INTERPRETATION OF THE LONG TERM HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF SUBJECTS OF MEMORIALIZATION IN MEETING THESE CRITERIA.

WITHIN THE PAST 3 YEARS A NUMBER OF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS PERTAINING TO THE VARIOUS MILITARY UNITS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED IN THE CONGRESS. IN RECOGNITION OF THE DIMINISHING NUMBER OF

MEMORIAL SITES IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL, AND IN PARTICULAR THE MONUMENT CORE, THE COMMITTEE DURING ITS REVIEW PROCESS BEGAN TO ANALYZE ITS CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES SINCE THEY WERE SILENT TO MILITARY MEMORIALS, AND IN 1985, ADOPTED AMENDED GUIDELINES PERTAINING TO MILITARY MEMORIALS AS FOLLOWS:

MILITARY MEMORIALS SHOULD BE LIMITED TO A SPECIFIC WAR WHICH RELATES TO A MAJOR COMBAT OPERATION (WORLD WAR I, II, KOREA, AND VIETNAM), OR BRANCHES OF SERVICE OF THE ARMED FORCES, SUCH AS THE U.S. ARMY, U.S. NAVY, U.S. AIR FORCE, U.S. MARINE CORPS, U.S. COAST GUARD, AND THE MERCHANT MARINE.

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED THAT CONSIDERATION FOR INDIVIDUAL DIVISION MEMORIALS SHOULD BE AT THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH ARE SIGNIFICANT TO THEIR HISTORY.

THE DESIGN OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C., HAS RESULTED IN MAGNIFICENT PARK AREAS WHICH ARE SUITABLE FOR MEMORIALIZATION OF OUR NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL HEROES, PERSONS, AND EVENTS. OVER 100 MEMORIALS HAVE BEEN ERECTED IN THE LAST 100 YEARS. THE EXISTING 111 MONUMENTS, MEMORIALS AND PLAQUES WHICH HONOR VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, MILITARY UNITS, MILITARY HEROES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY, CIVIL AND WORLD WARS, AND SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND PEOPLE, ARE CATEGORIZED AS FOLLOWS:

PRESIDENTIAL MEMORIALS (14); MILITARY UNITS (7); CIVIL WAR HEROES (14); REVOLUTIONARY WAR HEROES (5); VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS (29); INTERNATIONAL PERSONS (12); MILITARY UNITS (3); WARS (2); PLAQUES (13); AND EVENTS (9).

A RECENT REVIEW OF POTENTIAL MEMORIAL SITES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR INDICATES THAT RELATIVELY FEW SUITABLE LOCATIONS REMAIN WITHIN THE MONUMENT CORE SOUTH OF FLORIDA AVENUE. SUITABILITY CRITERIA FOR SITE SELECTION WERE:

1. WITHIN THE HISTORIC L'ENFANT CITY.
2. SITES WHERE THE MEMORIAL WOULD NOT ENCROACH ON AN EXISTING MEMORIAL.
3. SITES WHERE A MEMORIAL WOULD NOT INTRUDE ON THE PREVIOUSLY ESTABLISHED LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE OF A PARK.

OF COURSE, IF CONSIDERATION WAS GIVEN TO MORE REMOTE PARK AREAS, SUCH AS FORT CIRCLE PARKS, OR THE ANACOSTIA RIVER PARKLANDS, NUMEROUS ADDITIONAL SITES COULD BE FOUND. HOWEVER, IN OUR EXPERIENCE, PROPONENTS OF MEMORIALS FAVOR THE HIGHLY VISIBLE "MEMORIAL AND MONUMENT CORE" OF THIS HISTORIC L'ENFANT CITY.

THERE ARE CURRENTLY BEFORE THE CONGRESS 17 MEMORIAL PROPOSALS. THIS VOLUME IS UNPRECEDENTED. NORMALLY, TWO OR THREE PROPOSALS ARE INTRODUCED DURING A SESSION OF CONGRESS, AND ONE

OR TWO ARE AUTHORIZED EVERY TWO YEARS.

OVER THE PAST 25 YEARS MEMORIAL LEGISLATION HAS INCLUDED AS PART OF ITS AUTHORITY, SITE AND DESIGN APPROVAL BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS, AND THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION; CERTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR THAT FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION; THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT PAY ANY EXPENSE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MEMORIAL; A 5-YEAR TIME TABLE FOR COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION; AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE COMPLETED MEMORIAL TO BE BY THE AGENCY IDENTIFIED IN THE LEGISLATION AS HAVING JURISDICTION OVER THE PROPERTY. WE SUPPORT THESE PROCEDURES AND REQUEST THAT THEY CONTINUE TO BE INCLUDED IN ALL FUTURE MEMORIAL PROPOSALS. WE DO, HOWEVER, BELIEVE THAT THE QUESTION OF FUNDING SOURCES FOR CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE COULD BE GIVEN ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATION.

MR. CHAIRMAN, WE WOULD LIKE TO MENTION SEVERAL IDEAS THAT COULD BE DEVELOPED:

A MASTER PLAN COULD BE PREPARED WHICH WOULD IDENTIFY SITES RANGING FROM LANDSCAPE GARDENS TO MAJOR MEMORIAL STRUCTURES. ALSO, THE PLAN COULD IDENTIFY AN AREA WHEREBY ON

A TEMPORARY BASIS, APPROXIMATELY 3 MONTHS, PERSONS AND/OR EVENTS COULD BE COMMEMORATED. IDENTIFICATION COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED BY AN INTERPRETATIVE EXHIBIT. THIS PLAN SHOULD INCLUDE ALL THE MULTIPLE LANDOWNER JURISDICTIONS SUCH AS THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AS WELL AS THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

THIS CONCLUDES MY PREPARED STATEMENT AND I WILL BE PLEASED TO ANSWER ANY OF YOUR QUESTIONS.

Senator WALLOP. I have a number of questions, which I wish to address, but Congresswoman Oakar has come in. I wonder if—I think it would be perhaps just easiest, George, if you could let her have your seat, and if the rest of the panel would stay there, and then when we have heard from the Congresswoman, we can go back to the questioning of the panel.

**STATEMENT OF HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR, A U.S.
REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF OHIO**

Mrs. OAKAR. Senator, and Mr. Chairman, and distinguished members of the committee, thank you, very much, for your courtesy. I really appreciate it.

I wanted to testify in my capacity as chair of a task force that was recently reestablished by the House Administration Committee, the Task Force on Memorials and Libraries. The charge that my chairman, Frank Annunzio, gave me was to take a look at the huge backlog that that committee had had, and as a result, we really combed through quite a number of pieces of legislation.

We did, because of the numbers of pieces of legislation that were introduced, we did establish some arbitrary guidelines for our committee so that we would take a good look at this issue. I know, and I appreciate, what the Senator is doing. I think you are doing absolutely the right thing in evaluating the spaces and the places that we have available.

So, we set up, Congressman Bill Frenzel, and I, on the minority side, set up some guidelines. One, the subject matter ought to be noncontroversial and universally accepted as important. It ought to be a worthy subject. There should be a Senate companion piece before we would take any kind of action. There had to be at least 100 cosponsors on the House side, showing a universality and bipartisan approach to the situation, and there had to be an organization that could pay and one that has credibility.

So, those were some of the arbitrary guidelines that we set up, and as a result, we eliminated, frankly, quite a few pieces of legislation.

In looking over the pieces that appeared to have merit and had not been looked at for quite some time, there were three that appeared to be worthy of our interests and we did have hearings and we did in fact pass legislation, one which would authorize the establishment of a memorial to honor women, and that has been introduced on the Senate side, as well. That passed unanimously some months ago. The other was a piece of legislation introduced by John Paul Hammerschmidt and Sonny Montgomery, related to the Korean war veterans, and that passed unanimously, and also, Congresswoman Nancy Johnson, and others, introduced a resolution that they had introduced for many years relating to honoring black Revolutionary War patriots, and that passed unanimously on the House side, as well.

So those are the three that we think, we would hope that would be given some kind of consideration. I know that isn't the subject matter, but what I would like to say is that I don't see, with the exception of several more that have not quite met the criteria we

have set up in terms of Senate companion pieces and so forth, I don't see that we have this huge backlog of pieces of legislation.

In other words, if you have found 50 sites that we still have remaining, it seems to me that we have done so much work on this in cleaning up years of work, really, that we don't have an awful lot more pieces that meet the criteria that we have arbitrarily established, so that, you know, I don't suspect that there would be more than three, or four or five, that we would consider for quite some time.

I wanted to share that with you. I do think it is important to set guidelines, and I haven't had a chance to study my friends and colleagues, Congressman Udall and Bruce Vento's legislation. I would just say this, though, I applaud their work and I know that the Interior Committee certainly should be interested in this work, but I don't think we want to set up such stringent guidelines, and again, I haven't looked at their legislation specifically. But, I don't think we want to prohibit worthy monuments, either.

So, I think we have to have a healthy balance and I think the approach you are taking, Senator, and your members, by taking an overview of what is available is the right approach. Hopefully, you will see the merit in some of the things we have done on the House side, and then we will really scrutinize anything else that comes up.

I think we have never had that approach before, that I know of in the House, and certainly I know you are trying to do your part in the Senate.

So, I guess in summary what I would say is, No. 1, we pretty much had the pieces of legislation pass that will be passed for a while. We have had hearings on several other pieces, but we don't see that passing until the Senate takes some interest in those pieces of legislation. No. 2, is that we have set up arbitrary guidelines, and as a result, not purposely, but we have pretty much eliminated some of the many pieces of legislation that have been introduced. In our own mind's eye, we don't see that they will have passage for quite some time, if at all.

So, I want to thank you for having me here. I would like to ask unanimous consent to submit my entire statement for the record.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, very much, and it will be part of the record.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Oakar follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. MARY ROSE OKAR, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

It is a pleasure to appear at this oversight hearing before the Subcommittee on Public Lands, Reserved Water and Resource Conservation. As chairwoman of the Task Force on Libraries and Memorials, part of the House Administration, I have reviewed and evaluated dozens of memorial proposals. The task force, since its inception in January 1985, has revised its criteria, and agrees with members of this subcommittee, that with so few sites left, we should be careful about how the land is used.

Three memorial bills passed the House unanimously on November 6, 1985. These include: H.J. Res. 36, a bill I introduced, authorizing the establishment of a memorial to honor women who served in or with the armed services. H.R. 2205, sponsored by Congressman, Jim Florio, Sonny Montgomery and John Paul Hammerschmidt. This bill would authorize the establishment of a memorial to honor Korean war veterans. Lastly, H.J. Res. 142, sponsored by Congresswoman Nancy Johnson, author-

izes the establishment of a memorial honoring black Revolutionary War patriots. Funds will be privately collected for the establishment of each of these memorials. There will be no expense to the Federal Government.

When this subcommittee held its hearing on October 29, 1985, we reviewed the Senate companion bills to the above mentioned house bills. These include S.J. Res. 156 (women's veteran memorial), introduced by Senator Murkowski, S. 1223, and S.J. Res. 184, introduced by Senators Armstrong and Denton, respectively (two versions of the Korean Veterans Memorial), and S.J. Res. 143, introduced by Senator Gore, the Black Revolutionary Patriots War Memorial.

On February 28, 1986, the task force held a hearing on Congressman Steve Solarz's bill, H.R. 2887, a bill that authorizes the erection of a monument given to the American people as a gift of the Kingdom of Morocco. On March 11, 1986, we held a hearing on H.J. Res. 435, a bill I introduced that authorizes the establishment of a memorial to Francis Scott Key.

Many proposals come before the task force, but two pieces of legislation that will be considered in the near future are: H.J. Res. 504, Congressman Bob Badham's bill to honor all of America's astronauts, and H.J. Res. 463, my bill that would honor members of the American press and other news media, who have been killed as a result of hostilities, while covering a war or other armed conflicts.

The National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee (part of the National Park Service) makes recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior. On November 14, 1985, they held a hearing to consider several pieces of memorial legislation. They favorably recommended all of the legislation I have mentioned in this text.

I am glad that the members of the Senate subcommittee have called this oversight hearing to review the general process of considering memorial legislation. Knowing that there are only 50 available sights left, it is apparent that we need to take the time to review the process and the related problems. Again, thank you for allowing me to testify on behalf of the House Administration's Task Force on Libraries and Memorials.

Senator WALLOP. Are your guidelines part of a legislative proposal, or are they just something that you have internally set up?

Ms. OAKAR. We internally set them up, within our committee, Senator, because we felt that there was a kind of helter-skelter approach beforehand, and we had so many individual members asking us to have hearings and passing their legislation that Congressman Frenzel and I, and our staff, got together and set up our own guidelines. There are several others that are a little more internal to the House Rules, and so on. But those are pretty much what we decided to do.

In other words, we wanted to make sure that we had a majority of people in the House, in a bipartisan way, and we really feel strongly about that, so that in agreeing to the legislation, we wanted the subject to be worthy. We wanted it to be noncontroversial, and we wanted to make sure that we had legitimate organizations that were ready to roll to raise the funds because, as you know, Senator, this does not come out of taxpayer's money as it once did in the past. Our Government used to pay for these memorials. We no longer do this, as you know.

We wanted to make sure that we had quite a few people agreeing to the legislation before we would consider it. We wanted to make sure that there was some interest in the Senate. It didn't seem reasonable that we would go on with this—for example, the three pieces of legislation that have passed have companion pieces in the Senate, and I know you have had some hearings on those, as well.

So, those are the guidelines that we have.

Senator WALLOP. Could I ask you this: Do you think that in the interest of some stability in this process, because you and I and others like us are creatures of the moment and our moments pass, we ought not to put that into some kind of legislative proposal?

Ms. OAKAR. I wouldn't see any objection to that. I certainly would like to be part of the process, and I know Mr. Frenzel would, in terms of a proposal. The other thing I should have mentioned, Senator, was that we instruct the people who wanted these monuments that they could not choose a site and would be certainly left up to the availability and all the scrutiny that goes in by various agencies, etcetera.

Senator WALLOP. You are suggesting that the site be selected primarily by the Memorial Advisory Committee under the Park Service?

Ms. OAKAR. Yes; I think you can recommend sites in report language. For example, the Francis Scott Key; certainly they would want that in that weeded area in Georgetown that needs some work, and it is in proximity to where he had his office and where he lived. So you wouldn't want the Francis Scott Key Memorial near the Russian Memorial. You would want it in Georgetown where he lived.

But the point is, even in that legislation, we have said that you cannot put the site; that ought to be left up to the scrutiny of those various groups that really have to deal with this day in and day out. I would think that on occasion you could possibly give an insight into the thrust of where you think it ought to be appropriately put. But I don't think it should be put in ironclad in legislation.

We stripped the legislation of that, and that is a new approach, because similar legislation had site-specific location.

Senator WALLOP. I know, we have seen them here as well. Again, that is putting the committees in a funny spot, second-guessing the Commission who, by virtue of who they are and how they are constructed, have a much more cohesive view of how these things ultimately fit one with another, than perhaps anybody in Congress does.

I appreciate your taking time to come.

Ms. OAKAR. My pleasure, Senator, and thank you for the good work you are doing.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, very much. Thank you, Mr. White, for relinquishing your chair.

I am reminded, having looked at a couple of the memorials around town, of another sort of obligation that all of us have. We are judged at another moment in history as to what we do choose to memorialize, and there are some very strange ones around that I would not particularly like my name attached to.

Does any member of the panel wish to comment on Jack Fish's, or add to any of his conclusions.

STATEMENT OF COL. FEDERICK BADGER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Colonel BADGER. Mr. Chairman, I am Colonel Badger, the Assistant Secretary of the American Battle Monuments Commission, and I thank you for the opportunity to testify before the committee.

Senator WALLOP. Could you—these microphones, I have said once or twice before, are state of the art, but the state is about 1902.

Colonel BADGER. Yes, sir. I would like to give you a little insight into the American Battle Monuments Commission, if I may. The

American Battle Monuments Commission is a small, independent agency of the executive branch of the Government, established by an act of Congress, approved March 4, 1923.

Its principal functions are to, (a) commemorate the Armed Forces through construction and maintenance of memorials in the United States and at such places outside the United States where the American Armed Forces have served since April 6, 1917, or shall hereafter serve, as the Commission shall determine; (b) design, construct and administer and maintain permanent American burial grounds in foreign countries; (c) control design and construction on foreign soil of U.S. military memorials and markers by other U.S. citizens and organizations, public and private; and (d) encourage the U.S. Government agencies and private individuals and organizations to adequately maintain the markers and monuments erected by them on foreign soil.

In accordance with these responsibilities, the Commission administers, operates and maintains 24 permanent American memorials and 14 separate monuments in 11 foreign countries, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and 4 memorials in the United States. One of these four, the World War I American Expeditionary Force Monument, commonly called the Pershing Memorial, was erected in the Washington, DC area, pursuant to Public Law 89-786. The sites under the Commission's care are listed and described in the pamphlet, "The American Memorials and Overseas Military Cemeteries," which has been passed out.

To date, all Commission memorials and cemeteries have been constructed with appropriated funds. However, title 36, section 128 of the United States Code, provides that the Commission is authorized to receive funds from any State, municipal, or private source for the purposes of accomplishing its missions. Such funds are deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, kept in separate accounts and disbursed on vouchers approved by the Chairman of the Commission.

This ends my testimony. Thank you, sir.

Senator WALLOP. Mr. Cross, did you have a statement that you wished to deliver?

STATEMENT OF CAROL B. THOMPSON, DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS AND STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; AS PRESENTED BY HAMPTON CROSS, ADMINISTRATOR, BUILDING AND LAND REGULATION ADMINISTRATION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. CROSS. Yes, thank you. Good morning, Senator Wallop. My name is Hampton Cross, the administrator for the Building and Land Regulation Administration in the District of Columbia. I am appearing here today on behalf of Carol B. Thompson, who is the director of the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, and also the State historian preservation officer for the District of Columbia.

With me today in the audience is Mr. Stephen Raiche, program manager, Historic Preservation Division and Mr. Julius Hobson, Jr., assistant to the Director for Federal and Congressional Affairs,

Office of Intergovernmental Relations, District of Columbia Government. I have also brought Tanya Beauchamp, who is an historic preservation staff member and who serves as the Mayor's delegate on the Memorial Committee.

The Historic Preservation Division, which is part of the Department of Consumer Regulatory Affairs, reviews monuments, memorials and statues to be erected on Federal public lands for compliance with section 106 of the National Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

The division also reviews some local monuments, memorials or statues under the Historic Landmark and Historic District Protection Act of 1978, also known as D.C. Law 2-144.

The District of Columbia Government generally supports the position of the National Park Services regarding placement of monuments and memorials on public lands in the Nation's Capital. Clearly, it is essential to preserve the integrity of the squares, circles, vistas, and major elements created by the 1794 plan of the Federal City, and reaffirmed in the 20th Century by the McMillan Commission.

The major public buildings, memorials, monuments, and parks developed within this context must be protected. The placement and design of future memorials and monuments must be consistent with the character and integrity of the underlying symbolic design features of the monumental core of the city. The Memorial Advisory Committee should therefore be allowed as much flexibility as necessary in evaluating the placement and designs of future monuments and memorials on a case by case basis, including site selection and designation of areas where no future memorialization should occur.

Developing a master list of all possible remaining sites may be counterproductive as these sites may limit the scope of future memorialization. An amendment to the Committee's criteria and guidelines which excludes consideration of memorialization of individuals until 25 years after their death is advisable as it is similar in concept to the National Register of Historic Place's policy which severely limits inclusion of buildings less than 50 years old.

In February of 1985, the director of the District of Columbia Department of Recreation received a request from the Congress of Russian-Americans, Inc., to allow erection of a monument to commemorate 1,000 years of Christianity in Russia, on property under the jurisdiction of the Department of Recreation.

This was the first such request received by the District of Columbia Government. The District of Columbia Office of Policy and Program Evaluation has subsequently created a task force which will formulate policy for use of District-owned public lands for memorialization. No decisions concerning memorialization on District lands can be made until the work of the task force is completed. We will apprise this committee of decisions made as a result of this task force's work.

Thank you for the opportunity to allow me to testify regarding this matter.

I am prepared to answer of your questions. Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Mr. Brown or Mr. White, does anybody have a statement? Mr. Brown.

STATEMENT OF J. CARTER BROWN, CHAIRMAN, COMMISSION OF
FINE ARTS

Mr. BROWN. I have a prepared statement. Would you like me to read it, or I can just submit it for the record?

Senator WALLOP. You can do that which pleases you, I guess. It will be the same effect.

Mr. BROWN. Exactly. I think it really corroborates so much of what is being said. Maybe in the interest of time, I will just ask if it could be included.

Senator WALLOP. Of course.

Mr. BROWN. But I might comment that the Fine Arts Commission has participated in the Memorial Advisory Committee and has been increasingly alarmed by the proliferation of monuments here, and feels that we really should go slow. We have a long future out there ahead of us and a very finite amount of space to fill up. So we certainly align ourselves with the voices of caution.

I would imagine that most of the criteria that have been discussed are ones that we would also subscribe to. Of greatest importance from our point of view is to make sure that no legislation is specific as to site, and also that it include the necessity for approval by the National Capital Planning Commission and the Fine Arts Commission. I think those are safeguards that will help this process along.

I suppose the one area in which I personally perhaps differ from the conventional wisdom that we have been hearing is to query why it is that we should assume that we only build memorials that somebody is going to pay for for us. If you think about it, these are national memorials, important to this Nation. It seems to me the Nation should be prepared to pay for them as they are asked to maintain them. Perhaps that process would require a stringency in selection that would help in itself to apply brakes to this great proliferation of requests.

I would hate to see the decisionmaking process skewed in any possible way by the availability of ready money of some pressure group that wanted to call attention to itself, and that the great legislative process which determines these priorities, public funding on everything else we do as a Nation, seems to me should be prepared to face up to the question of what is worthy of this Nation as a memorial in the Capital.

Senator WALLOP. Having watched it from both perspectives, I am a little nervous with either conclusion. I have noticed that Congress is more than comfortable with spending the money of future constituents on into time and it doesn't really trouble them if there is the same kind of pressure that can be brought to bear politically and that is otherwise brought to bear economically from the perspective of the other, which is all the more reason to have some other brakes in that process. I think maybe that is why we gathered today to try to examine.

Mr. BROWN. I wouldn't want to be interpreted, Mr. Chairman, as not being willing to accept private donations for worthy causes that have congressional mandate. But all of the other legislative tests should be met first, to make sure that these are truly national.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Brown follows:]

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED • BY • CONGRESS • MAY • 17, 1910

708 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

202-566-1066

STATEMENT OF J. CARTER BROWN, CHAIRMAN, COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,
BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, RESERVED WATER
AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION PERTAINING TO FUTURE MEMORIALS IN THE
NATION'S CAPITAL, MARCH 18, 1986

Mr. Chairman:

I am happy to testify during this hearing pertaining to future memorials in the Nation's Capital. Since its establishment by the Congress in 1910, one of the Commission's prime responsibilities has been to advise on the location and design of such memorials; one of its very first projects was the consideration of the Lincoln Memorial. As early as 1914, in a letter to the Senate Committee on the Library, the Commission warned of the likely proliferation of minor memorials in the Capital; it urged that a comprehensive, systematic plan be developed for determining what kinds of memorials should be authorized, and suggested that this plan be administered by a body created by Congress.

In recent years we have become increasingly alarmed by the number of proposals for memorials in Washington, especially in view of the finite number of sites. While the Commission has generally deferred to the Congress regarding the appropriateness of subject matter to be memorialized, we have for many years opposed the erection of individual military memorials, and we were delighted when the revised guidelines of the Memorial Advisory Committee, which incorporated this view, were endorsed by all participants. The Commission of Fine Arts has served on the Memorial Advisory Committee since its inception and believes it has played a very valuable role in determining what memorials should receive the endorsement of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Commission of Fine Arts fully supports the basic viewpoint of the National Park Service at this hearing. We would emphasize the importance of ensuring that no memorial legislation be site-specific, and would add that we strongly oppose the erection of any future memorials on the Mall, Washington Monument Grounds, the White House Grounds, Arlington Cemetery, or Pennsylvania Avenue. We should also state our conviction that the approval of both site and design

by the Department of the Interior, National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts should be mandatory.

The Commission is directly concerned with the design of each memorial authorized. It looks with favor on a landscape solution to the design of memorials in the Capital, that is, it feels that the actual elements, such as fountains and statues, should be secondary to the landscape setting. Buildings as memorials should be discouraged, as should ancillary supporting elements such as parking areas, information and interpretative centers.

As to the means of selecting artists, the Commission would recommend open competitions as the best way of involving the greatest number of Americans in the design of major memorials; awards should be substantial enough to attract the nation's best artists.

While the Commission of Fine Arts is concerned with the design of individual memorials, our chief concern is with the long-range appearance of the city. Too many memorials, no matter how well-designed, will detract from the dignity and appearance of the city. Ideally, the Commission would favor memorials that reflect the unity of the American people rather than the divisions within our society; in the long run, these should be given preference.

The design of those memorials that are authorized should be looked upon as a great opportunity to enrich the visual fabric of the city, as well as to provide the opportunity to recall moments of history pertinent to the development of this country. We feel there is a real place for memorials in Washington, more so than in any other place in the United States. This means, however, that because of their significance, all the more care and restraint must be exercised in the authorization, placement and design of new memorials in addition to the many that are already in place.

Senator WALLOP. Mr. White, do you have a statement?

Mr. WHITE. No, Mr. Chairman, I do not have a prepared statement. I would be happy to respond to any questions, and I think in the course of the questioning, there may be some comments I would like to make.

Senator WALLOP. Fair enough. I will address the questions to Mr. Fish, but I invite any member of the panel to comment on any of them as we go along. Let us jump right in where we were, and that is, on the question of guidelines, do you think the Advisory Commission's current guidelines adequately define the criteria?

Mr. FISH. I think so, in general, Mr. Chairman. There was some discussion about religious and ethnic groups that the committee will be looking at, and perhaps getting some guidelines on memorials in connection with that. But generally, I think the guidelines are rather good.

Senator WALLOP. Are those guidelines compatible with or served by the new kinds of criteria that are discussed both—either by Congressmen Vento and Udall, or Ms. Oakar?

Mr. FISH. I think generally they were, Mr. Chairman. There may be a few things there that we would want to take a closer look at, but I think generally, the thrust of both of them were in the proper direction.

Senator WALLOP. What has the record of the Memorial Advisory Committee been with regards to Congress? Do we tend generally to accept your recommendations, or do we overturn them?

Mr. FISH. Again, I would say that the record has been reasonably good, Mr. Chairman. There are three that Ms. Oakar mentioned. I think the committee approved those, also, and did not approve some of the others that were before them, of the 17 that I mentioned. So, I think there is a fairly good relationship there.

Senator WALLOP. Is the legislation a useful adjunct were we to pass something similar to it?

Mr. FISH. I think the legislation would be very useful, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Brown has indicated, and others, that there are just not that many sites available. So you take the 100 memorials that were dedicated over 100 years, and someone said 50 sites—I don't know whether that is a good figure or not, but it wouldn't take very long to fill those up in perhaps the time we have left.

Senator WALLOP. Do we have a decommissioning capacity? Is there a way to weed—

Mr. FISH. I would think that the Congress of the United States could decommission as they commission. I am not a lawyer, however.

Senator WALLOP. There is a very quaint one on Pennsylvania Avenue, by what is now the Sears Building. It is otherwise memorialized by an organization known as the SOB's, the Senate Old Boys, or something. They use that in sort of signal chest. I do not know who else uses it. You know the one I am talking about? The stork under the umbrella.

Mr. FISH. Yes, sir. Right at 7th and Pennsylvania; Temperance, I think is the memorial.

Senator WALLOP. I am told that I ought to know more about it and that I am probably close to offending a segment of American Society. It is probably the biggest impediment to decommissioning.

What do you think of the 25-year criteria, the 25 years lapse after your death before—

Mr. FISH. As Mr. Cross had mentioned, normally with the Historic Preservation, 50 years is a figure that is used. I would think that 25 would be good. But 50 would be probably good, too. It gives time to reflect and see; get some better idea about the person or event that is being memorialized.

Senator WALLOP. It is like anything else in the legislative process, it can be suspended or overridden if passions run strongly enough and sometimes they do.

Mr. BROWN. On that point, Mr. Chairman, I could speak from my experience of many years on the citizens staff advisory committee, and if you think there are pressures on memorials, you ought to try seeing the mail that comes in and the pressures that are applied on the Post Master General to get just a postage stamp. They have had to develop various criteria in order to weed out the ones who want special stamps for a particular industry or things that have those commercial overtones.

They have settled on at least 25 years, and from then on, even date. Now, of course, it is a lot easier to do. You have maybe 15 a year and you print these pieces of paper. So you are not making the kind of permanent decision that the Memorials Committee has to make, but time certainly is very useful and I would hope that the criteria could crank in as much of it as a general approach as possible.

Senator WALLOP. How many sites, and I guess in a way, what constitutes a site? I mean, it could be a bronze plaque on the trunk of a tree—that could be a site pending. But when we talk of sites—let me ask the first question: How do we define a site? What are we talking about?

Mr. FISH. Well, I think you mentioned earlier, Mr. Chairman, it could be a landscape solution, and I appreciate your generous comment about the gardening capabilities of the National Park Service.

Senator WALLOP. I so envy it. Mine doesn't always work quite as well.

Mr. FISH. My thumb is not green, Mr. Chairman. I think Mr. Vento mentioned buildings as perhaps places that could be utilized. And I guess it depends, and I think that is what Mr. Brown and all of us are saying, that the site should not be selected ahead of time, because I think it depends on the individual and the event that is being memorialized as to the amount of space that you would need, its location within the city and its ability to fit in with what it surrounds. On the map that you see there, those orange dots are the locations of the 111 memorials and plaques throughout the city.

Senator WALLOP. Those are the locations of the present ones?

Mr. FISH. Yes, sir, they are. And that is why we were suggesting perhaps some sort of a master plan be developed.

Senator WALLOP. George?

STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE M. WHITE, ARCHITECT OF THE
CAPITOL

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, there are of course varying sites for varying purposes. Some memorials require a vast amount of area, several acres, perhaps; others may need only a small place, a bronze bust, or a plaque. There are various kinds of needs and it seemed to some of us that—I won't call it a master plan, but a plan, and of course, every plan is subject to change. But it does give the opportunity for some intensive thought to be brought to bear, at least at a moment in time, and then it can be reexamined.

To say, here are sites available for small memorials, or a memorial that is for some purpose which doesn't require 20 acres, and here is a large acreage for something else. Part of what Jack Fish said is I think important in that regard, and that is while there may be lots of land available, everybody wants to be in one location. We have had similar pressures from time to time brought to bear on the Capitol Grounds.

There is only one memorial—well, there are really three, but only one that was established on Capitol Grounds per se, and that is the Taft Memorial. There are two others now on Capitol Grounds which were acquired, that were formerly part of the Park Service, and that is the Garfield Memorial and the Peace Memorial on First Street, which were taken over as a result of acquisition of the street for Capitol Grounds for security purposes.

But we do get those kinds of pressures and people will often say—well, here is a great spot. Right in the centerline of the Capitol, of the Washington Monument, the middle of the lawn—I mean, that would be a great spot for a monument, and other places of a similar nature.

The Congress has, without legislation, but has established a policy of no more memorials on Capitol Grounds, although the pressures come up from time to time. And that same thing is true of the Mall and of other areas in the monumental core of the city. I think the establishment of a plan with a policy which prevented consideration—and, of course, again, every plan can be modified and no Congress can obligate a future Congress, but at least it would be a footprint that people could use as a guide and the kinds of sites, small, large, intermediate, could be shown to be available and then selection made on those—not that they would be the only sites available, but they would be something.

Senator WALLOP. I can contemplate that you probably have room between the runways at National Airport, but it might be hard for the public to view what was memorialized. When we are talking about not selecting a site in legislation, at least my experience, frequently the legislation comes with not a site in mind, but a memorial in mind which has a sort of structure and size.

What can we do in advance to sort of mesh those processes, because, clearly, if you have in mind something as large as this room to be placed on some piece of ground, and it doesn't seem suitable, in all the sites around that might have a piece of ground as large as that, the monument may fall for lack of coordination or communication. Is there a process now that exists sort of in advance that would help us mesh those things together?

Mr. FISH. I think, Mr. Chairman, that the existence of this Committee that you see before you is very, very helpful in working out any problems of a preliminary nature. As a matter of fact, our office, and I am sure other offices—Mr. White gets probably a lot of calls—gets 5 to 10 calls a week from individuals, who want to get information about monuments and memorials, and from congressional staff who have had inquiries.

So, as I mentioned in the statement, the Committee is really a focal point for people to get that information. I think the existence of the Committee is very helpful to get the ideas in first, and then to respond to the individuals who are sponsoring a memorial.

Senator WALLOP. In your testimony you suggest that there should be a master plan drawn up to identify future memorial sites. In the construct of that, would it be something that the Committee might indulge itself in to view other kinds of memorialization, rather than the standard that occurs to us when we think of memorials? Would that be an appropriate thing to do with regards to the assessment of available sites?

Mr. FISH. I would certainly think so.

Mr. BROWN. Yes; I would certainly heartily recommend that. I have often thought that one of the most moving memorials in this country is the one at the Air Force Academy in Boulder, CO, where Walter—

Senator WALLOP. Colorado Springs.

Mr. BROWN. Sorry.

Senator WALLOP. Boulder is that other university.

Mr. BROWN. That is the other one, yes. Where Walter Natch decided that as architect, the best way to memorialize these airmen was in the route up, and in a very simple open space where you look out into the sky and thought a little bit about where these people had died. It is very understated, very, very simple, and you are letting nature do the memorialization. I think one of the great causes for the enthusiasm of the Fine Arts Commission in greeting the Vietnam Memorial design was that it allowed the other monuments that it pointed to, and the sky and the Mall, to help reinforce the emotional impact of the memorial.

So that there are many ways of skinning this cat, and as my prepared testimony points out, a landscape solution is something I think people of our day are apt to be more comfortable with than an endless proliferation of structure or statue.

Senator WALLOP. In line with that, then, do you believe that all parks, other than the Mall area, should be considered as potential memorial sites?

Mr. BROWN. Very much so, in my view.

Mr. FISH. As I pointed out, too, most people want to be in that monumental core area. But there are a number of sites that would be available.

Mr. WHITLOCK. I think the master plan becomes important though. General Services Administration will submit testimony that supports Jack Fish's statements.

STATEMENT OF JAMES G. WHITLOCK, ASSISTANT REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND REAL PROPERTY, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Mr. WHITLOCK. We, too, have 144 Federal buildings which primarily are in the downtown area of the city. It would be important that we be included in the master planning concept because those offer many opportunities, but I think the master plan would give structure to what could be considered by future Congresses and future actions.

The House legislation falls somewhat short on including the entire array of available sites within the metropolitan area. It basically addresses the National Park Service, and I think you would want all these included in these considerations.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Whitlock follows:]

TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
RESERVED WATER AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION PERTAINING TO FUTURE
MEMORIALS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

BY JAMES G. WHITLOCK, ASSISTANT REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR FOR
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND REAL PROPERTY, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION,
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
RESERVED WATER AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION PERTAINING TO FUTURE
MEMORIALS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

I am James G. Whitlock, Assistant Regional Administrator for Public Buildings and Real Property, National Capital Region, General Services Administration.

Mr. Fish, Director of the National Capital Parks, in his testimony to you, has addressed the criteria and concerns of the Secretary of the Interior's National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee guidelines reflect the need for a formal mechanism to protect conservation of our limited spaces in the core of the Nation's Capital. There is an understandable desire to memorialize events, personalities and ideals; however, the subjects for memorialization multiply - as our national experience increases. To aid memorialization, the Advisory Committee provides planning, design and management expertise. It participates in the stewardship of a valued national treasure; the inspired and carefully protected physical plan of Washington and its environs.

The General Services Administration has endorsed the advisory committee's criteria, guidelines and procedures as embodied in its charter and iterated in Mr. Fish's testimony. Given the ever-increasing demand for memorial sites and inevitable impacts upon the ever-decreasing number of available sites, the General Services Administration suggests for consideration an increased use of memorializations in the form of fine art or landscape-architectural adjuncts to Federal public buildings. The sensitivity and scale inherent in such concepts could satisfy a great range of memorial subjects. This concept would provide proper settings for many memorials while conserving the remaining limited monumental, open sites of the grand scale for those instances of a truly exceptional nature.

The General Services Administration appreciates the opportunity to testify at this hearing.

Senator WALLOP. Then it becomes sort of an exercise in futility, in trying to determine how many sites there are if you don't know what you are going to be willing to include in sites. If everybody wants them in the Mall, we are probably down to less than a dozen. If there are other options, clearly there may be more than the oft-quoted 50. It is hard for me to get too exercised about specific numbers.

Of course, as you have pointed out, we have a long future in front of us and we know that in some way or another it is finite, so that caution is a good word. I would hope that some of these outlying concepts would be part of that master plan.

Let me ask one last thing, and I think you mentioned, Jack, that in the present sets of criteria, that you feel that memorials honoring specific military functions, like the Army Memorial and other things, would be perhaps more appropriately done in, or given specific divisions or events; it would be more appropriately done in their historic place rather than in the Mall of the Nation's Capital.

Colonel Badger, you may have a reaction to that.

Colonel BADGER. I agree with that, sir. Each division does have its own base, or training base, and that would be true in the case of the Armored Force Memorial at Fort Knox, KY; that would be a logical place, if it were not put here in Washington.

Senator WALLOP. I have another problem from the standpoint of committees. If you begin considering those, there is really no end to people who have fundamentally served this country in one spectacular way or another.

I guess by and large concludes what I would like to examine. If any of you have any ideas, we would very much welcome suggestions as to what might be included in legislation as criteria.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, in that regard, the legislation that has been introduced on the House side does something that I think would be useful, and that is to legislatively provide for this committee. It changes the name to a commission. I am not sure whether that is important or not and I am not sure it would function any differently, but it would lend a higher legal gloss to some of the guidelines that are adopted.

It would be not a creature of the Secretary, but a creature of the Congress and I think would lend credibility to the judgments that it might make in the future.

Senator WALLOP. It also would lend a good deal of material called spine-stiffener to the numbers of subcommittee chairmen who get obliterated in the closing moments of Congress—thousands of letters and telegrams from all over the country. "Don't you understand what you are letting go? An historic last moment to be a good guy."

So, I think I would agree with that, but if there are other sort of specific thoughts which any of you may have which might be included in that legislation, the subcommittee really will welcome them, because we may start drafting something either which is in essence the Udall-Vento bill, or something that perhaps goes a little farther.

I have a desire to get something like that done. I think it is useful and we could certainly use your advice. You have had more experience than all of us together.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to mention that when we talked about the outlying areas, out beyond the monumental core, that I think there are areas like Rock Creek Park, perhaps that maybe would not be appropriate. I mean, the basic rationale for the existence of Rock Creek is a natural area. So, I think we would have to take that into consideration; those types of areas.

Senator WALLOP. But it is also conceivable to me that somebody might—I do not know who it would be—Mr. Muir, or somebody, that they would want a memorial for a concept like that. I guess I would urge that master plan address specific projections because there may come a time when a very special purpose that conceivably would be ideally suited to something like that.

Mr. FISH. I would have to stand corrected, Mr. Chairman. I think you have made a good case.

Senator WALLOP. I am not inviting any new memorials. I just want you to know that there may come a time when somebody concocts one that we will all find irresistible.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, we have a basically new publication on sculpture in the Nation's Capital and we would like to present some copies to the Committee.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, very much. I appreciate it. Thank you all. I appreciate the time you have given the Committee this morning.

All of your prepared statements will become part of the record.
[The prepared statements of Mr. Kleiman and Mr. Gresham follow:]

STATEMENT

BY

STEVEN N. KLEIMAN

ASSISTANT FOR INSTALLATION PLANNING

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

(ACQUISITION AND LOGISTICS)

before the

PUBLIC LANDS, RESERVED WATER AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION SUBCOMMITTEE

of the

UNITED STATES SENATE

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Tuesday, March 18, 1986

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE. IT IS A PLEASURE TO BE HERE TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS OVERSIGHT HEARING ON PROPOSED MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS TO BE PLACED ON FEDERAL AND DISTRICT LAND IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT WAS FORMALLY INVITED TO PARTICIPATE ON THIS AD HOC COMMITTEE IN OCTOBER 1984. OUR PARTICIPATION IS LIMITED TO CONSIDERATION OF MILITARY MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS.

IN THE LAST THREE YEARS, AN INCREASING NUMBER OF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS PERTAINING TO VARIOUS MILITARY UNITS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS. IN 1985, THE COMMITTEE ADOPTED AMENDED GUIDELINES ON MILITARY MEMORIALS AS FOLLOWS:

MILITARY MEMORIALS SHOULD BE LIMITED TO A SPECIFIC WAR WHICH RELATES TO A MAJOR COMBAT OPERATION (WORLD WAR I, II, KOREA AND VIET NAM), OR BRANCHES OF SERVICE OF THE ARMED FORCES, SUCH AS THE U.S. ARMY, U.S. NAVY, U.S. AIR FORCE, U.S. MARINE CORPS, U.S. COAST GUARD, AND THE MERCHANT MARINE.

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED THAT INDIVIDUAL DIVISION MEMORIALS SHOULD BE RESERVED FOR THOSE MILITARY BASES AT WHICH THE DIVISIONS OR UNITS WERE STATIONED. I FEEL THAT DEFINITIVE CRITERIA IS NECESSARY TO ENSURE THAT THE OPTIMUM REMAINING SITES IN THE NATION'S CAPITOL, PARTICULARLY THOSE IN THE MONUMENTAL CORE, ARE RESERVED FOR PERSONS OR EVENTS OF NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.

ISSUES SUCH AS MEMORIAL LOCATION, JURISDICTION, DESIGN, FUNDING AND MAINTENANCE NEED TO BE CODIFIED AND THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WELCOMES THE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVIDE INPUT INTO THIS PROCESS.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

1325 G STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20576

STATEMENT

OF

ROBERT E. GRESHAM

ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ON

OVERSIGHT HEARINGS ON MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS ON FEDERAL

AND DISTRICT LAND IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Before the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, RESERVED WATER

AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION OF THE

COMMITTEE ON

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

UNITED STATES SENATE

March 18, 1986

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, my name is Robert E. Gresham. I am the Associate Executive Director of the National Capital Planning Commission, the central planning agency for the Federal Government in the National Capital Region. I have been designated by the Chairman of the Commission, Glen T. Urquhart, to present the Commission's views at this hearing.

As you know, the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) is a member of the National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee. On May 30, 1985, the Commission endorsed the proposed amendment to the Criteria and Guidelines for Memorials on Federal Lands in the National Capital Region that had been promulgated by the National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee and published in the Federal Register on April 1, 1985 (50 FR 12877).

The amendment established criteria by which recommendations on proposals for military memorials would be made by the Committee to the Secretary of Interior. In brief, its purpose is to limit future military memorials to specific wars and to major branches of the Armed Forces. The NCPC, in taking action on the amendment, was advised by its staff that the objective of the amendment - - to avoid a proliferation of memorials which could adversely affect the character of existing parklands, as well as existing memorials - - is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital.

Three locational criteria contained in the Federal Facilities element of the Comprehensive Plan provide guidance for the placement of memorials and monuments:

Cultural, Memorial and Information Facilities

1. Federal memorials devoted to the commemoration of persons or events should locate in areas shown on Diagrams 1 and 2 as follows:
 - a. Federal memorials, as authorized by the Congress, should locate within appropriate areas throughout the National Capital. Preference should be given to sites within Special Places, along Special Streets, at locations which provide visual prominence, gateway entrances, vistas or overlooks or have special features that would enhance the memorial;
 - b. Only Federal memorial facilities that are of exceptional national or international significance, such as those associated with presidents and/or momentous national or international events, should locate within the central monumental area 2/; and
 - c. Memorials to persons or events having strong functional or traditional association with specific areas of the National Capital should be given preference in locations in those areas. Memorials should be designed and sited to be sympathetic to their locations.

2/ Includes the Mall, the Ellipse, the Washington Monument Grounds, East and West Potomac Park, Theodore Roosevelt Island, and Lady Bird Johnson Park.

The Comprehensive Plan's Federal Facilities element also contains the following policies on memorials:

Civic Art at Federal Facilities

1. Civic art, such as memorials, plazas and public gardens, or special fountains, sculpture, murals, and other works of art should be incorporated into Federal Facilities as an exhibit to the symbolic and creative achievements of contemporary life.

Memorials

1. The basic forms of the Mall which provide settings for existing monuments and memorials should be considered as established and no memorial should be allowed in the tree panels or greensward of the Mall or that would disrupt the overall axial landscape design.

2. The adaptation and refinement processes necessary to complete the central portion of the Monument Core as a fine work of civic art should be continued in the development of individual project proposals within the existing basic form and framework.
3. New memorials to be located in the L'Enfant City and environs should be carefully sited to refine and complete the L'Enfant and McMillan Plans so far as possible.
4. National cemeteries and other open-spaces generally intended to foster public commemoration of persons or events should be kept relatively free of large scale individualized monuments which may disrupt the site's overall sense of repose or tribute.

With respect to approval, jurisdiction, placement, and design, the NCPC's policy, as expressed in its Congressional testimony on legislation authorizing specific memorials and monuments, has been to support approval by NCPC, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commission of Fine Arts, of the location and design of the memorial/monument. These reviews are desirable in order to ensure participation by the agencies having expertise in planning, aesthetics, and matters relating to the management of memorials. In addition, it has been the general policy in reporting on legislation to support language in the bill providing for location of a memorial or monument in the District of Columbia or environs, rather than locations in more narrowly drawn areas. This policy is derived from the Commission's concern about the depletion of sites for memorials of exceptional national or international significance in the central monumental area.

If you have any questions about the NCPC's views, I will be glad to answer them.

Senator WALLOP. Next is Richard Gookin, Associate Chief of Protocol, Department of State.

**STATEMENT OF RICHARD GOOKIN, ASSOCIATE CHIEF OF
PROTOCOL, DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

Mr. GOOKIN. Mr. Chairman, I am Richard Gookin, Associate Chief of Protocol, Department of State. The Department's Office of Protocol is concerned, in part, with certain commemorative and ceremonial aspects of our international relations.

I appreciate the opportunity to be here today to comment on the role of the Department of State with respect to proposed memorials and monuments which may be erected on Federal and District lands in the District of Columbia.

The Department of State's participation in such proposals is limited to those in which there is an international aspect. In those instances, the Department is usually invited by the Congress on the advisability of accepting a gift of this nature. The Department's representative would discuss the relationship, historic and present, between the United States and the country concerned and give the Department's opinion as to whether the national interest would be served by acceptance of such a gift, or whether nonacceptance is preferred.

There are two proposals which are now pending before the Congress. The subcommittee may be aware that a Department representative testified in July of last year before the Congress on H.R. 77, which was a proposal initiated by the National Committee of American Airmen to establish a memorial to Yugoslav General Mihailovich. The Department expressed opposition to this proposal. Earlier this year, a Department representative testified in favor of acceptance of a gift of a monument from the Kingdom of Morocco to commemorate 200 years of relations between the United States and Morocco.

Mr. Chairman, this is the role of the Department of State. I would be pleased to respond to any questions the subcommittee may have.

Senator WALLOP. I can imagine that from time to time this puts State in an extremely difficult position. As in the case of the Moroccan one, without making any judgment on that—we will call it a mythical circumstance, which commemorates 200 years of relations with the United States. What happens—I mean, how do you involve yourselves in advance of notifying that Government as to the potential availability of sites and reaction of Congress?

I can just see that from time to time it must get very awkward.

Mr. GOOKIN. Yes. Well, of course, we would coordinate at an early stage with the Department of the Interior as to the possibility of a site, or the appropriateness of acceptance from that point of view. But you are quite right, I am sure there are cases where acceptance would be difficult in spite of the circumstances.

Senator WALLOP. Does State have a policy with regard to that? Do you have a basic list of criteria, or are they just all—

Mr. GOOKIN. No, we don't have an established criteria. We simply review each proposal as it comes up.

Senator WALLOP. Would it be helpful to have some criteria?

Mr. GOOKIN. Perhaps it would.

Senator WALLOP. Something that you might examine with those elements of the Department which would have an interest in it. The Committee would be interested, as well, to see if there would be some kind of thing that we might put in legislation which would recognize the criteria that State has without enumerating them. Of course, those would be changeable, too.

I think it would be helpful for us, for example, if we have the recommendation of somebody to memorialize something that State would come into to see, if just for beginners, it matched certain criteria.

Mr. GOOKIN. We would be glad to look into that.

Senator WALLOP. In that process, I wonder if you would just be good enough to give us whatever recommendations that you have to change, add to, enhance the approval process.

Mr. GOOKIN. All right. We would be happy to do that.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Gookin.

Now, we are pleased to welcome Mr. Jan Scruggs to the witness stand.

STATEMENT OF JAN C. SCRUGGS, PRESIDENT, VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL FUND

Mr. SCRUGGS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am very honored to be here to testify and hope that my experience in creating Washington, DC's most visited memorial, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. I might be of some help to this Committee and its important work.

Certainly in this endeavor, I interfaced with and testified before the various agencies and commissions which are represented here today. Our organization cleared the numerous hurdles which are required in order to build a memorial and I understand that ours was really built in record time.

I will be as brief as possible, to tell you the story of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. This was an idea that came about as a result of research that I did in graduate school on the psychological aftermath of Vietnam military service on the war's veterans. In April 1979, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund was formed and the idea was to create a memorial that would recognize Vietnam veterans and it would further the process of national reconciliation and healing that was so very needed after the divisive chapter of the Vietnam war in our Nation's history and it would be a memorial inscribed with the names of casualties.

In September 1979, we met with Senator Charles Mathias, who agreed to introduce legislation on the occasion of Veteran's Day, 1979, to authorize a site in Constitution Gardens for the memorial. This site-specific legislation met with opposition from the various agencies here today in hearings before this very committee held during 1980. The general feeling, as has been expressed today, is that any type of legislation which specifies a site would set a bad precedent and make the process of city planning very erratic if, in the future, other organizations were to do this.

But on July 1, 1980, President Carter signed into law the legislation donating two acres near the Lincoln Memorial for the Viet-

nam Veterans Memorial to be built by our organization. The following year, we held the largest architectural design competition in the history of the United States. It is a very beautiful design which now graces the Mall in Washington.

There was a very intense controversy over this design, which really nearly destroyed the entire effort or any future effort to erect the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. This came about right as we were prepared to break ground in 1982. A number of people became involved and it began to swell a little bit, and soon Members of Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, CBS "60 Minutes," and many others became involved in this, but, thanks in large part to Senator John Warner, who chaired a meeting of the various sides in this controversy, it is really now just a footnote to history.

On March 26, 1982, groundbreaking took place; construction proceeded very rapidly and dedication was held on November 13, 1982. Of course, there were over 150,000 people on hand for that ceremony and for an entire weekend of activities welcoming home America's Vietnam veterans.

November 1984, after we installed a lighting system, flagpole and base, as well as the statues now on site, our organization conveyed the memorial over to the U.S. Government. The Park Service now provides day-to-day maintenance and security for the memorial, and our organization, the Memorial Fund, continues to sponsor ceremonies twice a year, place additional names on the memorial, which we will be doing next month—over 108 names. We are prepared to assist in the event of catastrophic damage to the memorial, statues or other elements there.

We did not ask for government funds to build the memorial, and indeed, we feel its very success is in large part due to the fact that the memorial was built from contributions by the American people as a way of showing their gratitude to Vietnam veterans, for their service. Raising the funds was very difficult. Going through this entire process—hearings in front of this committee, in front of the Commission on Fine Arts numerous times, the Interagency Memorial Task Force—it just seemed like it would never end. But, certainly the benefits which our country derived from this and from the fact that this effort was administered by the individuals, rather than a government agency, I think are significant.

Our small staff disbanded in February 1985. I think really the secret of our success is due to the professionalism and good judgment shown by those who worked with me on this project, and our board of directors who set the policy which helped guide the Memorial Fund through some very difficult times and, of course, many challenges.

In closing, I would just want to state that the process of building a memorial in Washington, DC is complex. It is a very difficult and yet I have found the process is essentially a very fair one. There is not a lot in life which is truly important that comes easily and a significant effort, such as a national memorial is really no exception to this rule.

I would now like to just take a moment to thank the staffs of the many people who have helped us, including people on the Commission on Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission, indi-

viduals like Mr. Benvenuto, on your own staff, and others who did so very much to help us make this memorial possible.

My special thanks really goes to the National Park Service for their unfailing support, for their continued involvement with the memorial, with the volunteer guide program, with the Park Rangers on site, and other aspects.

In 1980, this very subcommittee, of course, at that time the hearing was chaired by Senator Dale Bumpers, took action which allowed our organization to build the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. It has of course become a resounding success, touching the hearts of Americans across this great Nation. Its existence has recognized the war's veterans and has helped to bring about reconciliation and healing for the many deep wounds caused by the divisiveness of the Vietnam war.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you for supporting this effort, and if there are any general or any specific questions you have, or if you want my opinion on the process of memorials, or any other comments, I would be pleased to field any questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Scruggs follows:]

2

On March 26, 1982 the groundbreaking ceremony took place. Construction proceeded rapidly and a Dedication ceremony was held on November 13, 1982. One hundred and fifty thousand people were on hand for the ceremony and an entire weekend of activities which welcomed home America's veterans of the Vietnam War.

In November, 1984 after the installation of a lighting system, flag-pole and base, as well as the statues now on site, our organization conveyed the Vietnam Veterans Memorial to the U.S. Government. The National Park Service now provides day to day maintenance and security for the Memorial. The VVMF continues to sponsor ceremonies; place additional names on the Memorial and is prepared to assist in the event of catastrophic damage.

We did not ask for government funds to build the Memorial. Indeed its very success is in a large part due to the fact that the Memorial was built from contributions by the American people as a way of showing their gratitude for the service and sacrifices made by Vietnam veterans. Raising the needed funds was difficult, but the benefits which our country derived from this and from the fact that this effort was administered by individuals rather than a government agency are significant. Our small staff disbanded in February, 1985. Much of the secret of our success is due to the professionalism and good judgement shown by those who worked with me on this project and to our Board of Directors who set the policy which helped guide VVMF through the difficult times that we faced.

In closing, let me state that the process of building a memorial in Washington D.C. is complex and very difficult; yet the process is essentially fair. Very little in life that is truly important comes easily and a significant effort such as a National Memorial is no exception to this general rule.

Let me now take the time to express my utmost respect for the people on the staffs of the Commission on Fine Arts; the N.C.P.C.; individuals like Mr. Bevinetto of your staff and the many others who did so very much to assist VVMF in making it through the many hurdles which were a necessary part of the process. My special thanks goes to the National Park Service for their unfailing support.

In 1980, this Subcommittee, at that time Chaired by Senator Dale Bumpers, took action which allowed our organization to build the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. This Memorial has become a resounding success touching the hearts of Americans across this great nation. Its existence has recognized the war's veterans and helped to bring about reconciliation and healing for the many deep wounds caused by the divisiveness of Vietnam. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for supporting this effort.

Senator WALLOP. Let me ask you this, realizing, of course, that you did come with site-specific ideas in mind. You met and confronted a set of criteria which is essentially the same as that which is embraced here this morning by the Commission. Would you think it is, generally speaking, still a good idea for them to have that basic criteria, and if they come across something, such as you have, be able to surmount that hurdle?

Mr. SCRUGGS. Yes. We ran up against considerable opposition to the idea of having site-specific legislation. However, at the time I viewed my role as—the most important thing was to get this site next to the Lincoln Memorial because it was so important to the process, in our opinion, of healing the wounds of Vietnam. We recognized that if the legislation were to pass, that we would be creating havoc for the future memorials and city planners, and so forth, but I suppose that was not our basic concern. We were very unidimensional.

But, I suppose if I were in your position, or the position of Mrs. Oakar and others, the idea of having private organizations who do want to call attention to themselves select sites, is something that I would probably legislate against. I suppose I would, yes.

Senator WALLOP. I think any exception can come to a rule, provided sufficient justification. In this instance, you were able to provide that. Would you agree that that was probably, in the long run, a useful step in trying to create the general momentum and direction that you finally were able to achieve?

Mr. SCRUGGS. Yes, and of course the major hurdle that we faced in getting that site-specific legislation, with successfully coming to hearings before this committee, and of course, libraries and memorials; so, yes, in our case, it was very helpful.

Senator WALLOP. Do you think there should be some sliding or variable standard as to who should maintain memorials? It strikes me that some will be different than others. I mean, as you look around the city at existing ones, some are different than others.

Mr. SCRUGGS. It is true. Yes, one proposal that was fielded here today, that private organizations that build a memorial, contribute 10 percent of their cost to a special fund perhaps to be administered by the National Park Service, seems to be a reasonable way to go about it.

They are all different. I remember one story which was related to me by the Park Service. There is a memorial to the CB's, which is located on Memorial Drive, coming into Washington. Every year or so, this huge M-1 rifle that is mounted on the shoulder of the serviceman disappears, and is usually found 100 yards away or so. Somebody gets tired of carrying it—some drunken teenager, probably. But the problem would come if someone were to steal that M-1 rifle, the National Park Service really would not have funds to replace it.

So there has to be some provisions made for things like this, particularly with the budget cutbacks. For example, now the Park Service really needs to do some work at the memorial in terms of a permanent sprinkler system. They really don't have the funds to do this. So this particular memorial, although it is fairly maintenance-free, there are just a few things that came up after we built

it that you would never think of, such as a permanent sprinkler system.

For some odd reason, the black granite absorbs heat and pushes the heat out toward the center grassy area of the memorial and it is very, very difficult to keep grass growing under normal conditions.

Senator WALLOP. Jan, thank you, very much for coming down this morning. I appreciate it.

Mr. SCRUGGS. It was a pleasure to be here.

Senator WALLOP. Lastly, we have a panel of Ms. Jan Warren-Findley, from Falls Church; Mr. James Moyer, of Environmental Management Consultants; Dr. Lambertus van Zelst, of Alexandria, from the Smithsonian and works on preservation; and Mr. Constantine Seferlis—forgive me if I have mispronounced anything—from Garret Park.

Dr. Findley.

STATEMENT OF DR. JANNELLE WARREN-FINDLEY, CONSULTING HISTORIAN, FALLS CHURCH, VA

Dr. WARREN-FINDLEY. I am Jannell Warren-Findley, consulting historian, here in Washington, DC. Under a National Park Service in 1984-85, I did historical research on the design, construction, maintenance, and preservation of the Lincoln Memorial, the Jefferson Memorial, and 54 other statues, monuments, and memorials located in the center of the city.

I am glad to be here today to discuss my findings and to describe some of the historical tensions between the care and maintenance of current monuments and the designation of new ones for these oversight hearings.

The statues and monument investigation turned up a large body of documentation. Out of this rich mass of information, a number of issues emerged repeatedly; that design criteria have not been established for these monuments so that widows, descendants, and politican supporters have had disproportionate influence. Let me add here that part of that influence has come from the fact that only national memorials, in the case of my study, the Lincoln and the Jefferson, are paid for fully with public funds. Most of the rest of them have been paid for at least partially privately.

Secondly, that no policy for the placement of monuments on the limited and multipurpose public lands of the District of Columbia has ever been formally articulated; the construction projects have plagued many of the projects; that both design and construction errors added to the complexity of maintenance and that regular maintenance is crucial to the protection of the statues now in place; that no provision for explanation or education of the public is included, except at major memorials.

Washington statues and monuments do not often represent the historic record of women, racial and ethnic groups. My written statement goes into these points in considerably more detail.

In summary, my study show that our record of creating problem-free monuments is not strong. These issues raise the question of exploring alternative ways of recognizing publicly those events and

personalities who have, in important measure, shaped our collective history.

The land available to the public for all purposes is limited in the District of Columbia, and the majority of statues tend to remain in place once they have been constructed. The upkeep on the ones we have will continue to demand expertise and funds in a time of limited resources, yet we must continue to exercise stewardship on their behalf.

Rather than continue to erect statues, willy-nilly, in diminishing space, it might now be time to set a general policy concerned with land use in the District to avoid some very thorny future problems. Then, perhaps, we can explore alternative strategies to honor in a public setting those occurrences and citizens we want to remember in particular ways, to address the gaps in the official record, and indeed, to encourage ways to interpret or teach about the history of the United States.

We may want to consider options to supplement the raising of statues and monuments to commemorate major happenings and personalities. The National Historic Landmark Program, for example, might provide a more lasting and meaningful way to recognize our collective national experience.

I will be glad to take any questions that you have on the report. You do have a copy of it, I believe, for the record. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Warren-Findley follows:]

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
RESERVED WATER AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE
ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES CONCERNING OVERSIGHT ON
MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS ON FEDERAL AND DISTRICT LAND IN
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

March 18, 1986

by

Jannelle Warren-Findley, Ph.D.

I am Jannelle Warren-Findley, a consulting historian here in Washington, D.C. Under a National Park Service contract in 1984-85, I did historical research on the design, construction, maintenance and preservation of the Lincoln Memorial, the Jefferson Memorial and fifty-four other statues, monuments and memorials located in the central area of the federal city. I am glad to be here today to discuss this history for your oversight hearings. The study also had implications in terms of locating some of the real tensions that exist between the challenge to perpetuate our meaningful collective memories and the responsibility and burden of taking care of the tangible record we have been given by past generations. In Washington, D.C., at least, this is one of the core concerns of cultural resource management.

The statues and monuments investigation turned up a large body of documentation -- much larger than any of us had expected. The map which accompanies this testimony shows the area studied. My work covered the period 1853 to ca. 1982, and ranged from official correspondence and architectural and landscape drawings to the daily log of the chief engineer on the Lincoln Memorial. Out of this rich mass of information, a number of issues emerged repeatedly:

o that design criteria have not been established for these monuments. Federal and local officials have since 1910 relied on the offices of the Fine Arts Commission and other agencies to decide on the merits of each design. Thus, controversies have surrounded the plans for many of the statues and monuments in the Nation's Capital since the first ones were built in the nineteenth century.

o that no policy for the placement of monuments on the District of Columbia's limited and multi-purpose public lands has ever been articulated.

o that construction problems, ranging from pile driving in the District's unstable landfill areas to miscalculations on specifications for support beams have plagued many of the projects. Until after World War II, the sculptor was usually held responsible for the building of a monument. Final inspections were generally required from the late 1800s, but the expertise of the inspector was not clear from the historical record. Thus,⁴ a number of works have basic construction flaws which have had to be repaired subsequently.

o that both design and construction errors added to the complexity of the frequent, major and expensive maintenance and preservation projects necessary to keep the local statues standing and in reasonably good condition.

o that no provision for explanation or education of the public is included, except at the major memorials. Thus the meaning of the monuments we have established is not always well communicated to the general public.

o that Washington's statues and monuments make a tangible map to follow to explore a version of American history: but it is a geography which is not all-encompassing. It does not often represent the historic record of women, racial and ethnic groups.

My study showed, in fact, that our record of creating problem-free monuments is not strong. These issues raised the question of exploring alternative -- and perhaps, of fresh -- ways of recognizing publically those events and personalities who have in important measure shaped our collective history. In addition to establishing policy for the selection of monuments, we should change the emphasis to focus on a series of alternatives. We may want, for example, to encourage more designations by the National Park Service of National Historic Landmarks or sites concerned with underrepresented groups -- to broaden our accounting of our common past.

The tensions between the need to identify the important action and the key actors in nationally significant events, and the preservation of the monumental markers we have been willed are major. A memorial is, as J. B. Jackson reminds us, "an object which is supposed to remind us of something important. That is to say it exists to put people in mind of some obligation they have incurred....", of some honor that they have collectively decided to pay. Citizens may, in fact, define "American history" by these formal reminders. The monument itself, in turn, becomes part of that past. Thus, having some public policy concerned with this process -- with the questions of what we should remember -- seems crucial.

The statues and monuments study showed that the design of the monuments has historically been a source of considerable controversy. Designs have been chosen by the widow, the family, or the group urging the establishment of the memorial. Mrs. Sheridan fired sculptor John Quincey Adams Ward for portraying the General in his portly later years rather than as the slender figure who now graces Sheridan Circle, N.W. Henry Kirke Brown found himself forced to modify the horse upon which General Scott is portrayed in Scott Circle, N.W. Scott's descendants protested Brown's portrayal of the General

riding his favorite mare. General Scott now rides, according to one account, "a reduced stallion with the body of a mare." The Ancient Order of Hibernians lobbied then-President Taft and the Fine Arts Commission about the design of the John Barry statue, now in Franklin Park, N.W., to ensure that it would be dignified and not contain ethnic elements like shamrocks.

Even monuments that enjoyed a broad base of public support, like the Jefferson Memorial, nonetheless stirred up much conflict among architects, historians, cultural critics, and the press before the design was finally settled upon. Moreover, many statues did not enjoy such a national consensus as the Jefferson as to their significance and appropriateness to the Federal City. While the concern for the "national" meaning of those erected has apparently always been at the forefront of local and government policy on statues and monuments, political pressures from the parties interested in building the monument have sometimes overcome such concern. Those instances have thus helped to shape de facto a procedure of political pressure affecting who and what we choose as a society to remember in this form.

Second, the study showed that construction of these statues and monuments was a complicated and expensive process. The process of choosing a site could be controversial; the John Paul Jones statue at Seventeenth Street and Independence Avenue, S.W. was assigned a location three times before it was finally built. The concern for multi-purpose use of the public's land in the District of Columbia has always been a major concern of local and federal officials here, and the need to find a place to raise monuments sometimes conflicted with the community's desire for places to picnic, play softball, listen to band concerts, or fly kites. Land is

limited in Washington, and few public sites are left for the placement of public sculpture.

Even with the site chosen, however, construction problems remained. In some of the most scenic parts of Washington, swamplands were filled to make useable land and piles are necessary to support the weight of these public sculptures. Driving them also drove up costs for works like the John Ericsson statue at Independence Avenue and Ohio Drive, S.W. The General Sheridan statue's foundations had to be started over, after the construction company did such a sloppy job that officials felt compelled to protest. When the contracting company which built the Dr. Benjamin Stephenson monument at Seventh and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. began excavation, they discovered that the subsoil was not as firm as had been predicted and the construction drawings had to be altered before work could continue.

Problems with supplies, with contractors, with laborers, plagued many of the locations. Sometimes the delays could be solved relatively quickly but in other cases, the controversies extended the life of the project considerably. In the case of the Jefferson Memorial, for example, a conflict over quality between the National Park Service and the quarry which supplied the marble extended the time it took to build the memorial for more than a year. The delays increased the costs, and sometimes led to situations in which the private groups which often supported the memorial could not pay the full price.

Third, my research showed that the care of statues and monuments must be performed regularly: statues have to be cleaned or repaired when they need it. Design or construction flaws, the use of inappropriate materials for outdoor sculpture, the promotion of second-rate materials to curb costs of building, the moving of statues to allow for construction around them, the storage of statues all only further complicate what is an on-going

housekeeping process. But continuous, non-destructive care clearly takes regular monitoring (particularly, quick reactions to vandalism), expert management, well-trained maintenance staff, the most appropriate types of technology and/or materials, and the money to pay for all these elements of the process. The record shows, I believe, that the National Park Service in this city has done a remarkable job of attempting over time to keep up with its diverse and demanding collection of outdoor sculpture, but that merely staying ahead of the problem is terribly time-consuming and expensive.

One of the most beautiful -- and most frequently repaired of the city's monuments is the Rear Admiral Samuel Francis DuPont Memorial Fountain in the center of Dupont Circle, N.W. Since its erection in 1921, vandals have damaged the sculptured figures; waders and bathers have abused the lower pool; and park users have defeated the efforts of Park Service landscape architects to maintain vegetation near the fountain. Only five years after its erection, Daniel Chester French, the sculptor, realized what the maintenance problems were likely to be; as he said, "I cannot imagine what they are using to clean the fountain and I sincerely hope...that it is not ruined." He added that washing the sculptures once or twice a year would probably keep them in order, but that the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks (the predecessor agency to the National Capital Region of NPS) "...either let them go for years with no attention, and then attack them with soaps and acids and all manner of things to their detriment." Though French underestimated the extent to which maintenance was being performed on the DuPont in the 1920s, his account of crisis maintenance certainly reflects what can happen without sufficient resources to pay for on-going maintenance and repair. Sculptors have been hired three times since the 1930s to repair damage to the DuPont sculptures, and various landscaping

strategies have been tried to help protect the statues and control the park user traffic. Yet just keeping up with the level of use of that popular urban park must strain already tight resources for NPS. All of the area's holdings deserve -- and require -- some measure of attention to their care and preservation.

Fourth, the history represented by the official "monuments" in the part of Washington that I studied is not representative of the experience of the whole population of the United States: few women, blacks, Chicanos, Orientals, Native Americans, or white ethnics can claim a place in this monumental accounting of our national -- and lasting -- past. Few events commemorating their role are noted.

Finally, the land available to the public for all purposes is limited in the District of Columbia, and the majority of statues tend to remain in place once they are constructed. The upkeep on the ones we have will continue to demand expertise and funds in a time of limited resources and we must continue to exercise stewardship on their behalf. Rather than continue to erect statues willy-nilly, it might now be time to set a general policy concerned with land use in the District and then to explore alternative strategies to honor in a public setting those occurrences and citizens we want to remember in particular ways. To address the gaps in the official record, and indeed to encourage ways to interpret or teach about the history of the United States, we may want to consider options to supplement the raising of statues and monuments to commemorate major happenings and personalities. The National Historic Landmark program, for example, might provide a more lasting and meaningful way to recognize our collective national experience.



Senator WALLOP. Thank you.
Mr. Moyer.

STATEMENT OF JAMES R. MOYER, ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS, INC.

Mr. MOYER. Yes, sir. As part, or at the same time Ms. Findley was doing her study, I was the project manager for a different but similar supportive project for the Park Service, and as such, we were asked to investigate, to take a close look at 16 statues here in the city to determine what maintenance requirements there are, deficiencies that are present and to make recommendations about work that could be done or should be done to preserve the existing monuments.

Our findings were varied. We went inside a number of the monuments, specifically Gompers; we looked inside of the some of the statues at Grant Monument, at the base of the Capitol, and our findings were varied. We found a lot of problems with a lot of the monuments.

With respect to the bill in question, the provision to improve design characteristics, improve the maintenance of those, are things that I can support and I think the study itself supports. The study itself provides background information on it.

For instance, at one of the monuments, we found—specifically, Gompers—we found the internal structural system had corroded. We found that by going inside the monument, from the exterior you see problems, but you don't see the extent of the problems. For me, it is difficult now to walk past a monument without pausing to look at, not the plaque, but what is wrong with it. I don't enjoy monuments anymore. I look at what is wrong with them.

Senator WALLOP. We may have one for you some day as the one who made them all last.

Mr. MOYER. As long as you say it is not a pigeon roost, I will take it.

The study was performed over a period of time, in the winter, when we could not spend the time because of the cold we wanted to, we still found quite a few problems. The experience of standing underneath San Martin and going back to its only two legs and seeing that they are cracked open is sort of scary. Crawling around the Jefferson Memorial in the bitter cold one morning and finding a 20-inch long crack in one of his legs, that is disheartening, shall we say.

I have previously submitted prepared statements, and I will be happy to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Moyer follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT

Presented To

The Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Reserved Water and Resource Conservation
of the
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Presented By

James R. Moyer
Environmental Management Consultants, Inc.
Washington, D.C.

I wish to thank you for the opportunity of appearing before this Committee to present the results of an experience which my associates and I participated in while under contract to the Department of Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Parks. Over a four month period, we investigated 16 monuments and statues selected by the Park Service to ascertain the extent of deterioration and deficiencies associated with these selected statues. The 16 statues included such noteworthy structures as the DuPont Circle Fountain, Union Square, Logan Statue and Thomas Jefferson Statue at the Jefferson Memorial.

Our contract required us to document the present conditions of the selected statues, including but not limited to, their exterior surface and interior structural elements, and the effects of physical, chemical, biological, and human elements. Our report included observations, samplings and analyses of exterior bronze and stone elements. Where entry could be gained into the interior of a statue or memorial through small openings, the interior was inspected by a fiber optic viewing device.

Based upon our observations and findings, we provided recommendations for solutions or means to mitigate problems, and methods to prevent further deterioration and damage.

The results of our investigations reflected the impact of the various forces which disfigure or lead to the destruction of outdoor statues and monuments. There was evidence of vandalism, atmospheric pollution and biological degradation. Vandalism related damage included missing sculptural elements, broken masonry, and graffiti stains. Atmospheric related damage included uneven corrosion development and pitted surfaces on the bronze sculpture. Biological degradation included bird infestation and plant growth.

To accomplish this task, we assembled a team of professionals which included architects and engineers, a metallurgist who does metal research for the Defense Department, a geologist from the University of Maryland who has numerous publications to her credit, and a conservator who has studied in Florence, Italy, and who has cleaned and treated statues on the Capital grounds.

Our recommendations varied from a need to undertake a systematic and ongoing cleaning program, to a need to totally dismantle a statue to replace a corroded internal steel structure. We found that a general assessment of one statue could not be compared to a similar assessment of a different statue. Each statue had to be viewed and investigated as an individual effort.

A summary of findings for selected statues is as follows:

DuPont Circle: A major concern, for the National Park Service, was a chronic staining which had to be removed several times a year. Previous efforts included washing and abrading the surface to remove staining. The staining always returned. Previous tests for rust or other water borne staining were inconclusive, and precise identification of the staining source could not be accomplished. We scraped the surface of the stone to obtain a sample for spectographic analysis, which indicated a chemical reaction was occurring between the marble and a salt compound. Further investigation isolated the salt compound as flouride; the common everyday variety which is used in domestic water supplies. We find that what is good for the teeth is not good for marble.

Previous cleaning efforts had removed the stain, but only exposed more stone to the chemical reaction. Continual cleaning would, in effect, accelerate deterioration. If the public could accept the yellow/brown staining, the resulting chemical compound of florite and calcite would serve to protect the stone and slow down the deterioration.

There are two alternatives to prevent the chemical reaction and the staining, each requiring the installation of a di-ionization system to remove the flouride. The more costly method would require equipment at the site, or a smaller system which could produce water on a continual basis could be installed off site, with water being trucked to the site to fill the fountain.

Mellon Fountain. This fountain consists of 3 bronze bowls, a granite bowl and a central spray nozzle. During our initial visit to the site, the fountain was not operational.

There were two major problems associated with this fountain, deterioration of the primary support structure, and rusting of the pipe system.

The bowls are coming apart at each seam or joint. This breakup is causing the deterioration of internal iron fasteners. The concrete structure is spalling as the result of water entering the support system, and freezing in winter months.

The piping system has deteriorated. During our investigation, we placed a fiber optic boroscope down the central nozzle and found a split which appears to run the entire length of the nozzle. The primary nozzle provides the classic tall water spout which is surrounded by smaller spouts. Due to water pressure loss from the broken pipe, this is not possible at the Mellon Fountain.

Union Square. This is the block long grouping of statues to the west of the Capitol Building at the reflecting pool. It consists of General Grant atop a horse facing the Lincoln Memorial, 4 lions protecting the flag, an artillery grouping, and a calvary grouping.

This is a magnificent undertaking by the sculptor Henry Schrady, who gave his life to complete the work, in 1920. It has been acclaimed as a most noteworthy statue grouping. However, two major problems exist; deterioration of the soft stone used in the construction, and removal of numerous parts of the statues. To most observers, the loss of integrity of the overall composition may not be evident. However, a detailed examination of the installation indicated 50 or more missing or broken elements, consisting of swords, bridles, reins, stirrups, rifles, bayonets, medallions, and canteens. The original installation has not proven to be effective against more recent souvenir hunters or vandals.

The stone on the west side of the monument, and plaza areas, are a soft type. This inherent characteristic, combined with the wet location of the reflecting pool, has combined to accelerate the deterioration, and contribute to its unsightly appearance.

Thomas Jefferson Memorial. Our investigation was limited to the bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson. Investigation revealed a 6 inch crack in the left heel, a 20 inch crack in the right leg, corrosion along all original casting seams, and numerous corrosion spots. The effort to find causes for these conditions was concentrated on possible interior conditions. The result of our investigations suggest that water vapor inside the statue may have created an environment for acidic reaction, causing the bronze to deteriorate.

The observations made at the 16 statues illustrate the varied physical construction and condition of public monuments located in Washington, D.C. The monuments ranged from the good but dirty condition of Commodore Barry, to the extreme deterioration of the marble at Washington Circle, or the cracked bronze legs of San Martin. The various conditions illustrated the effects of location, construction methods and construction materials.

The newest monument observed was the Freedom Bell at Columbus Circle, with the oldest being George Washington at Washington Circle. Both monuments appear representative of construction quality and methods of the respective time periods; neither is uniform in workmanship.

The problems of the 16 monuments are varied. Most problems affect the visual appearance of the statues, some affect the structural integrity of the statues. The problems which affect visual appearance can be corrected with a regular cleaning and maintenance program. Those affecting structural integrity require correction of inherent design problems, such as contact between dissimilar metals which interact when exposed to moisture, or making masonry water-tight to prevent the infiltration of water through joints and cracks or providing a stable below grade foundation to prevent shifting of statue groupings.

Given the National Park Service policy on the care of historic structures, restrictions on altering unique works of arts, and available technology, alternatives for resource conservation are limited. The fundamental solutions appear to be elimination of degrading influences at the exterior surface, and providing a protective coating. These solutions require periodic examination, and follow-up maintenance.

However, the most common and persistent contributor to the deterioration of the 16 statues was water. As ice, it forced open joints and permitted more water to enter, or cracked open elements of the statues. As vapor, it caused galvanic action at joints and seams. As liquid it streaked and eroded surfaces to create unsightly appearances.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, very much, for your remarks.
Dr. van Zelst.

STATEMENT OF DR. LAMBERTUS VAN ZELST, ALEXANDRIA, VA

Dr. VAN ZELST. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have prepared a written statement, which I hope you will accept for the record.

Senator WALLOP. Of course.

Dr. VAN ZELST. I would just make some comments. My involvement with public sculpture is not so much in the District of Columbia, but mainly at a previous employment in Boston where we did, among others, a survey of 70 bronze sculptures for the city of Boston, and followed it up with restoration work on 10 to 15 of them, including one for the Park Service.

The overall picture of public monuments, especially the bronze is where I feel most comfortable with talking about, in any urban environment is absolutely deplorable, both in the United States and in Europe, for that matter. To a large extent this is due to air pollution during the 20th century. The process really has started around the 1920's and has increased tremendously at present.

When you look at the typical bronze sculpture in city environment, at this moment, you will see large black anchor stations which are cut through by pits and channels of many millimeters depth, which are filled with some very loose green corrosion products. All this means is that the rest has been lost and that the original bronze is not there anymore.

Now when these bronze originally were put up on the street, they had an artificial patina on them which typically would be a dark brown or black—many other colors are possible, too, but those are very typical for late 19th and early 20th century sculpture.

Virtually none of the sculptures in American cities show anything of the original patina anymore; it is gone, which was an integral part of the creation of the sculpture in the first place. Moreover, many of the sculptural details are totally disappeared by dissolution. If you look at the stone sculpture, especially the more vulnerable stones like limestone and marble, the picture is even worse.

The sad thing is that all of this could have been prevented by a proper maintenance program, and this is shown, for instance, in the city of London, England, where in the 1920's, a maintenance program was installed for bronze sculpture in the city, where people go around—the Public Parks Department—goes around several times a year and cleans, washes and waxes the bronzes, and these bronzes are in pristine condition for a large part and really show exactly the same state which they were in originally.

As an example, in Boston there was a bronze sculpture in the public gardens which has been maintained by the Museum of Fine Arts on a quite irregular basis, and also still shows a large part of its original patina, and certainly has no appreciable service losses. So, it can be prevented. Even with stone where the problem can be more difficult, there is research going on with techniques to prevent it.

If one lets it go too far in the first place, you end up with a sculpture which cannot be brought back anymore to its original shape.

If you have lost it, you have lost it. You cannot put it back on any more. In the second place, any restoration which only tries to bring it back into a state of appearance which comes close, hopefully, to what it originally was intended to look like—and that is still very far away from it—is extremely expensive because it takes enormous amount of time of very highly skilled conservators.

In contrast, maintenance can be quite inexpensive, on that same scale, and so there is every reason to certainly make provisions that new sculpture will be subject to a very strict maintenance program from the start.

I will be happy to answer any questions you might have.

[The prepared statement of Dr. van Zelst follows:]

S T A T E M E N T

THE OVERSIGHT HEARING ON
MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS ON FEDERAL AND DISTRICT LAND
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS, RESERVED WATER AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION

THE U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

Lambertus van Zelst

Public monuments around the country and elsewhere, especially in urban environments, are deteriorating at a quite rapid pace. The most important factors involved are chemical attack and vandalism. The visual integrity of the objects is also affected by the deposition of dirt and soot, which moreover plays a role in the chemical processes involved in the deterioration.

While some materials are more vulnerable than others, all are affected by reactions with components of the atmosphere. This, for instance, leads to the familiar green patina on bronze sculpture placed in the outside, even though its original, artificial patination may well have been brown or black. Such a "natural" patina, even though it constitutes a modification of the original creation of the artist, is not necessarily unpleasing to the observer, and cases are known of artists who were not only well aware of the effects which outside placement of their sculpture would have on the surface coloration, but actually welcomed this to happen. Often artists apply an artificial green patina to their pieces.

A complication in this scheme of things is introduced by the ever increasing amount of air pollutants in the atmosphere during this century. While, for example, bronze will corrode very slowly in "clean" air, with as result a thin corrosion layer, patina, which in fact contributes in the slow down of further corrosion, the presence of highly acidic pollutants from vehicle and industrial emissions has created a system in which rapid corrosion is rampant, causing severe, irreversible damage to the point of virtual obliteration of the art work. Similar observations can be made in relation to other materials frequently used in sculpture: steel and other metals, sandstone, limestone, marble, and even granite or basalt.

An inspection tour of outdoor sculpture in an urban environment shows all the evidence of these effects. Often, bronze surfaces are disfigured with thick, black incrustations, into which deep pits and channels have been etched, often several millimeters deep, containing light green corrosion products at the bottom. It quite common that all original surface has been lost, not only to the extent that no trace of the original patina can be found anymore, but often appreciable amounts of the bronze metal have been dissolved. Similarly, sculpture made from stone with a high vulnerability to acids, such as limestone and marble, often shows an enormous amount of surface loss, and consequently of sculptural detail.

A sad thought is that much of the damage which has occurred now, could have been prevented through a program of regular maintenance. This is demonstrated, for example, by the bronze statuary in London, which dates to a large extent to the same period as that found in American cities, i.e. late 19th Century and on. These bronzes have been maintained regularly since the 1920's, through a program of washing and waxing a few times per year. As a result, many of these pieces still exhibit their original patina, and have not undergone any noticeable damage. Similarly, a bronze sculpture by Daniel Chester French, "Casting Bread upon the Waters", positioned in Boston's Public Gardens, which has been maintained periodically by the Research Laboratory of the Museum of Fine Arts, still shows much of its original patina, while neighboring sculpture, which has not been cared for, is in dreadful condition.

In more recent years, art conservators have spent a large amount of effort to devise methods for restoration of damaged outdoor sculpture, and for protection of exposed sculpture against further damage. In general, protection is sought through the application of a barrier layer, which serves to separate the surface of the artwork from the environment. For metal sculpture, wax coatings and acrylic coatings are often used, while for stone sculpture, where this problem is more difficult to address, research has been performed into the efficiency and safety of silicone based waterproofing treatments. More work is still needed in the development and testing of such methods; nevertheless, some basic maintenance techniques can be used to prevent the ultimate type of damage which now is often allowed to take place.

Once losses have taken place, restoration can never replace the original; an attempt can only be made to bring the visual appearance of the artwork as close as possible to what it should have been and to prevent further deterioration. Generally, restored pieces are only compromises dictated by what is possible. Moreover, restoration treatments are highly labor intensive and require extremely skilled and specialized personnel. As a result, such treatments tend to be quite expensive. In contrast, simple maintenance routines take much less time of much less complicated nature, and should therefore already on a basis of cost efficiency be far preferable.

While the causes and prevention of vandalism are not subjects within the immediate area of expertise for conservation professionals, a few observations can be made from practical experience. A proper protective coating is very helpful when a sculpture is vandalized through graffiti, paint or other extraneous substances thrown at it, because removal without extensive mechanical contact with the surface is made much easier. Immediate attention to address vandalism is very important: almost nothing attracts vandalism as much as an already vandalized object.

Preventive care and maintenance, bestowed from the beginning on newly created monuments intended for outdoors placement, is an absolute necessity in order to avoid adding to the terrible record of irreversibly damaged art present to behold for everybody in our urban centers, and to a possibly somewhat lesser degree outside those centers.

Washington, D.C.
March 18, 1986

Lambertus van Zelst

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, sir.
Mr. Seferlis.

STATEMENT OF CONSTANTINE L. SEFERLIS, SCULPTOR,
GARRETT PARK, MD.

Mr. SEFERLIS. Thank you, very much, Mr. Chairman. I am professional artist-sculptor and carver. I have experimented with any kind of stone that is available in United States. I have watched very carefully national monuments, how erosion can take over. I find the material, the selection of the material originally plays a major role on the strained relationship with the environment.

For example, if we place marble monument in Washington, you don't get more than 100 years. Very much—

Senator WALLOP. You will not get more than 100 years?

Mr. SEFERLIS. No. The erosion take over. Of course, this is for Vermont marble, for example. But if we take for Georgia marble, we can take 250 years. On plain material like limestone, is very poor in quality and sophisticated material, we can get 500 years. It is very inexpensive to work—let's say an amount of work to finish a subject on marble and limestone, is about 65 percent—maybe 175 percent more work on stone or marble than 100 percent limestone.

Let's make the thing more inexpensive to budget. The materials, which are very inexpensive, so that is coming easier. But this is more for architectural buildings, or monuments, who, the material is so easy to work with it and inexpensive to buy, plus longer lasting material.

Now, granite, of course, is the strongest, as far as we know, but is very difficult to work with it. We don't have any more carvers to do fine work—this is a big question. We raised the question, if we tried to use more carving on the buildings or monuments, it is a question of who is going to do the carving. The carvers disappear gradually as the work gets more simplified.

Before the war, the U.S. Capital has about 420 carvers, and now they have less than a half of a dozen. So it is a question for reliable people to find work.

It is a good material and lasts forever. The only thing, the craftsmanship of work on stone disappear. If we don't encourage, some day maybe we don't have anybody able to hold a chisel. Somehow people can be occupied some way, we keep the craftsmanship going. That is going on in Europe, Italy, who has tradition since Renaissance, as they keep using less and less carving, their work disappear and the old studios, who start from the Renaissance, they closing down one by one. The whole tradition, for the grandson to go to the shop over there, the father, and the grandson continues—just vanishing.

So, if there is some way we can encourage artwork in stone it would be quite appropriate to keep this tradition going.

I would be glad to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Seferlis follows:]

CONSTANTINE L. SEFERLIS

• SCULPTOR •

4703 ALBEMARLE AVE GARRETT PARK MD 20766 • TEL. (301) 842-4050

March 17, 1986

Gentlemen:

With my education at the Academy of Fine Arts in Athens, growing up under the shadow of the Parthenon, I have strong feelings for classical and neoclassical art, from the Renaissance up to our present day.

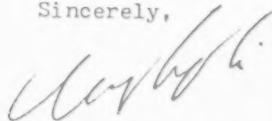
In my association with old masters in the traditional art studios, I had the chance to inherit all the techniques, methods, and secrets as to how to work the stone; I am also versed in removing the material from the quarries.

In my adopted country, the USA, I found myself in a new environment with different demands, a greater variety of materials, and generally a new world in the subjects of art. I feel proud having the opportunity to work for a year and a half on the restoration of the East Front of the US Capitol Building during the years 1958-1959.

After thirty-five years experience in the art of stone, I believe I can provide you any information related to the subject of sculpture in stone (or bronze). I can also inform you about the variety of materials, strength, life-expectancy of each individual stone, the appropriate ways to use the stone according to the grain, as well as selection and climate impact on the exterior carvings of the buildings of every area in the USA. This includes the condition of monuments and memorials, how the materials have been used, foundations, reasons for erosion and deteriorations, and suggestions for restoration and preservation.

And a warning to the serious problem of the shortage of talented men available who are able to do skillful carvings: If we ever decide to use serious carving on government buildings, we must raise the question of who will accomplish the work.

Sincerely,



Constantine L. Seferlis
Sculptor

Senator WALLOP. Let me ask you this: Does the Commission consult with you as to the appropriateness of materials?

Mr. SEFERLIS. I was briefly invited a couple of days ago to testify on this committee. I am not familiar with the history of the committee; just briefly, about 4 or 5 days I get invited on the subject.

Senator WALLOP. Dr. van Zelst, in addition to the kinds of maintenance you discussed on bronze statues, waxing and cleaning, are there materials—anybody, Mr. Moyer—materials that can be applied that retard this process of erosion? It would seem in this day and age that we ought to be able to do some rescue missions.

Dr. VAN ZELST. In the case of bronze statuary, there are coatings being devised to them, but they do not last forever. They have a very limited lifetime. There is, for instance, an acrylic coating which is being used by a number of conservators to apply to bronze sculpture, and I have some experience with it myself.

We really do not think that it has a longer lifespan than about 5 years, which means that after 5 years, you really have to replace that coating, and I only—in that particular case—I would only believe that it would be true if the coating would be supported by semiannual waxings.

Senator WALLOP. You would do both?

Dr. VAN ZELST. There is another problem to this, that with any of these materials—with anything which you put on the outside environment, if you put what is called a barrier coating on, and you do not maintain that barrier coating, it does much more harm than it does good. Because if it starts to fail at certain moment and you do not patch it up immediately, you are going to preferential corrosion in the holes and the coating, and that will destroy the aspect of the sculpture completely.

Senator WALLOP. It accelerates it on one spot, and—

Dr. VAN ZELST. And then around it. Still, it is even more difficult because there is, as I said in my statement, there is research being done on silicone waterproofings for certain stones, but there are enormous amount of difficulties there; you may create a surface layer in the stone which will fall off very easily, so it is not always appropriate to do this either.

Mr. MOYER. Our field work indicated that quite often that if the product wasn't put on smoothly, uniformly, you create a softer spot where it just wore through on a shorter period of time. The major requirement was that each year, or sometimes sooner, someone had to go back, clean the debris from it, and reapply whatever coating we are speaking of.

Quite often as the Doctor indicated, any treatment to stone, water is behind that treatment, literally crumbled the front of the stone off and it is even worse than if you allowed the soft, outer shape to stay. We were surprised at what some of the treatments could do—preventive treatment—could do to the overall monument. It takes manpower on a continually, repetitive basis to do some of the work that has to be done.

The chemicals didn't quite do it; it took manpower and that costs dollars every year. So, any proposal to create a fund, shall we say, to support that effort would be extremely helpful.

Dr. WARREN-FINDLEY. Historically, there have been a number of examinations of statues and statue maintenance in Washington.

This story has been repeated over time. Every time we come up with a new technology or new technique, we do try it, and yet it is clear that, at best, we can simply slow the process down and certainly, continuous maintenance, done as completely as it can be done is one of the ways to try to slow that down.

Senator WALLOP. That is the best we can do for own bodies, to slow the process down. Maybe my decommissioning will take place all by itself, not on a very selective basis.

Your position, I guess, is by choosing materials in advance of—

Mr. SEFERLIS. It is very important. Also, we don't have to get excited with those materials that come on the market.

New stuff that can clean up marble—maybe it clean up marble today, enough for 5 years—we lose what we have cleaned before. Also, it is a question of reliability of foundry who do the work, because some people, they do sloppy work. In this system of free enterprise, the lowest bidder get the job, and not always we get first-class job. It is a question of we lose twice sometimes.

Senator WALLOP. You are suggesting, as well, that this Commission take a hand in more than just selecting the site, the appropriateness of the thing—go the two steps farther; choose both materials and the workmen.

Mr. SEFERLIS. Correct; very important. Reliability of the foundry or studio who has to do the work.

Senator WALLOP. You have a hesitation of that, Dr. van Zelst?

Dr. VAN ZELST. It is not really something that is within my competence, but I would have doubts whether artists would like to have dictated what kind of materials to use for their sculpture. That is one problem because the medium is part of the art work.

Senator WALLOP. Yes. I can sympathize with that, but on the other hand, if you are going to take a piece of public domain for the memorialization of a public event or individual or something that has national significance, it would seem that there is some legitimate expression on the part of those who are donating the space for this memorial, that you look 100 years down the road, anyway, and can contemplate having something appropriate still remain.

Dr. VAN ZELST. I think you could very well most probably put specifications within material classes about what the quality of the material should be. But whether you should say that we should have only marbles or only limestones, or only bronze, or anything, that is going a little bit far.

Mr. MOYER. It is my opinion that if we establish a design standards, that govern the workmanship, that govern the size of joints in the stone, that governs the qualities and thicknesses of the bronze, we can begin to slow down or prevent some of the problems.

We have bumped into situations where the joints between stones were inappropriate for the applications. Water gets in and forces the stones apart and begin to create damage two years after the monument goes up. That is totally inappropriate, and that can be handled by design standards more so than material selections.

Dr. WARREN-FINDLEY. And this is why perhaps having a policy would be of some use. Because, again, historically, specs have been written for statues and monuments that have called a bronze formula of particular thickness, a particular kind of stone, and so

forth, that is sometimes negotiable. If we have a policy that says certain sorts of things simply must be done, that may help clarify things, at least.

Senator WALLOP. I think this has been very helpful to us because it is yet another dimension on a problem that we continue to face.

Mr. Moyer, before I let this panel go, I want to know what is going to happen to Mr. Jefferson's leg. I am worried about his split.

Mr. MOYER. He will stand. There is a 20-inch long crack in his leg, and it comes from a combination of factors. The statue was basically designed without a series of weep holes which allow internal moisture to weep out. We can retrofit it, allow that moisture to drip out on a regular basis, but when it drips, it drips on the pedestal below, which means someone has to go there each morning and clean it, which is again manpower.

But those type of things should be built into a monument to start with. We looked at one other where there were weep holes throughout the monument and the bronze was in fairly good condition, but there were stains on the stone as—

Senator WALLOP. Yes. I have seen that.

Mr. MOYER. So, it is a chicken and egg here: which one do you do first? You need the weep holes, and Jefferson did not have them when it was built. We could not find any.

Senator WALLOP. That is a terrible thing, after a couple of hundred years to be standing up there with a hole in your trousers.

Mr. MOYER. Well, he has a hole in his sock, also.

Mr. SEFERLIS. Mr. Chairman, apparently bronze work can be restored very easily by rewelding. Actually, you like to have a good casting originally to get longer life. For example, they pulled a Greek little horse right from the sea who was buried for at least 1,100 years they expect. So when they clean up the statue, there had been barnacles, the bronze was in excellent condition.

Now, in any kind of bronze, we can do rewelding, but we can't do anything to white marble. Marble is the most delicate material. The consistency of the white crystals, if a crack would be enlarged, there is no way to do anything with it. We can do some, let's say, partial restoration, but it is hard to seal the crack. The material itself is very, very delicate. So, marble is something that can be very appropriate for south California, or warm, dry climate, like around Mediterranean, but for this area, I don't recommend as appropriate material for outside; for inside, beautiful material.

Senator WALLOP. I really appreciate the testimony you have brought here this morning. We may make more inquiries of you as we try to draft this policy, because I think it is an important element of it, one which, frankly, my experience wouldn't have been able to bring to it. I thank you for what you have done for us this morning. Thank you.

That concludes our hearing this morning and I want to thank all who came and gave us of their time. It is very much appreciated.

The subcommittee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:55 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS

RONALD V. DELLUMS, Chairman
 WALTER E. FAUBUS, District of Columbia
 HUMPHREY M. WATSON, District of Columbia
 EDWIN P. HARRIS, District of Columbia
 WILLIAM D. LARSEN, District of Columbia
 MICHAEL D. KATZ, District of Columbia
 JAMES M. DOWNEY, District of Columbia
 ALAN D. WHEAT, District of Columbia

EDWARD C. SULLIVAN, District of Columbia
 JOHN D. HARRIS, District of Columbia

TELEPHONE 225-4457

U.S. House of Representatives Committee on the District of Columbia

ESTABLISHED 27 JANUARY 1808

Room 1310, Longworth House Office Building
 Washington, DC 20515

March 17, 1986

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
 Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands
 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
 United States Senate
 SD-308
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I am pleased to learn that you and the Subcommittee have decided to hold oversight hearings on the procedures and criteria for determining the type, location, design of future national memorials in the Nation's Capital.

I write to commend you for this effort. My concern for this issue grows out of my position as both Chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee and as a statutory member of the National Capital Planning Commission. For some time now I have been concerned that the current approach to these decisions about memorials does not give consideration to the wider implications. The case by case approval of memorials may ultimately prove unfair to proponents of future memorials. I understand there may be as few as 50 remaining sites in the Capital city. What the Congress needs from these deliberations is a policy which produces a reasoned long-term guide to the use of Federal and District land in the Nation's Capital for memorials and monuments.

Hopefully, the appropriate Committees and Subcommittees of the House will follow a course similar to yours to arrive at a rational basis for both the criteria and location of memorials in the future.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

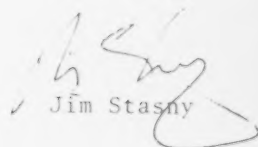

 RONALD V. DELLUMS
 Chairman

April 2, 1986

Dear Tony:

If the hearing record is still open on your March 18th oversight session for memorials and monuments, you might want to consider this for inclusion. The one about the Taft Memorial alludes to the problem of too many monuments and too little space.

Sincerely,

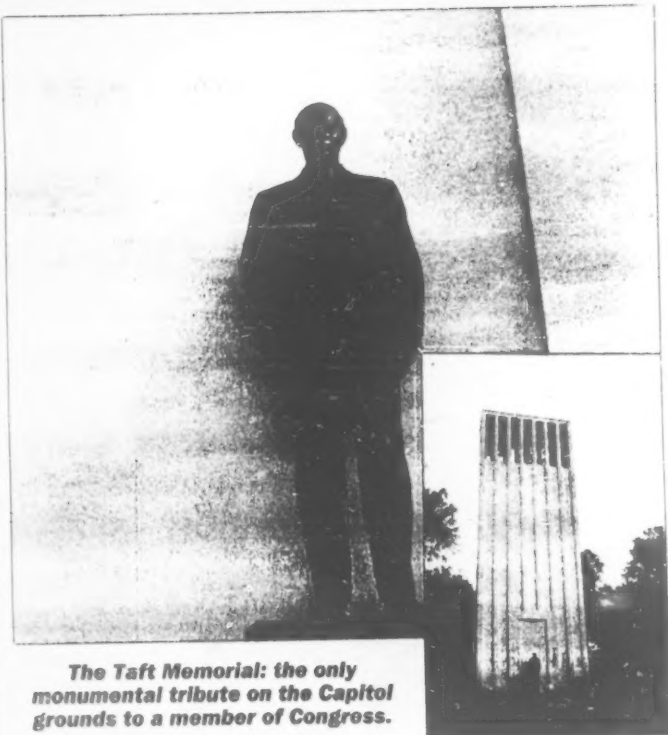

Jim Stasny

City Paper

WASHINGTON'S FREE WEEKLY

VOL. 4 NO. 49

DECEMBER 7-13, 1984



**The Taft Memorial: the only
monumental tribute on the Capitol
grounds to a member of Congress.**

Taft Shaft

WASHINGTON'S SQUIR- RELIEST MEMORIAL

THE GRACELESS SAY IT STICKS OUT
of the trees like a package of giant cigarettes.
The more reverent say its carillon is magic
to the ears of summer lovers.

The facts say it is the Taft Memorial, the
only monumental tribute on the Capitol
grounds to a member of Congress.

The 100-foot tall Tennessee marble tower was put up during the late 1950s as a testament to Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio. Known during his Senate career as "Mr. Republican," Taft lost out to Dwight Eisenhower for his party's presidential nomination in 1952. In January of 1953, after a 14-year Senate career, Taft was chosen Majority Leader but died of cancer just seven months later.

Pulitzer Prize-winning biographer William S. White called the Taft tower a tribute to "superior men everywhere who never quite 'made it' in life." But the huge bell tower, just north of the Senate wing of the Capitol on Louisiana Avenue isn't the only Taft marker.

In 1957, a Special Senate Committee on the Senate Reception Room selected Taft as one of the five outstanding senators of all time. The Committee, chaired by Sen. John F. Kennedy, also chose Robert M. La Follette, Sr., Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and John C. Calhoun. All five had their portraits painted on the interior walls of the reception room.

But only Taft has a monument. The tower stands on municipal square 633, just a field goal from where George Washington built two houses as an investment in 1798. The actual lots on which the memorial stands were once owned by Daniel Carroll of Duddington, the District's major land baron, owner of much of Capitol Hill, and the top owner of slaves in the city of Washington.

By 1852, plat books show lots adjoining the future Taft Memorial site sprinkled with an assortment of brick and frame houses with an assessed value of \$53,000. A Civil War vintage photograph shows those houses, with sheds for marble work in the foreground, evidence of the ongoing work on the Capitol building. As late as 1933 rents were still collected from the owners of property within square 633.

Two years after Taft's death, the Senate Rules Committee unanimously approved plans to build a carillon tower in his memory. The total cost was expected to be \$1 million, all of it raised by public subscription. A 1956 news story listed one \$5000 contribution from former ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy.

In 1957 the Charles H. Tompkins Company of Washington was named general contractor, and construction of the foundation was finished by February of 1958, just about the time the first memorial's 27 bells was being poured at the Paccard family foundry in Annecy, France. The largest, weighing six tons, is the only bell in the Taft Carillon that actually swings. Each of the 26 others (the smallest weighing 126 pounds) is stationary and struck by a clapper.

By the Spring of 1959, all the bells had been installed in the attic, and a 10-foot bronze statue of Taft by Wheeler Williams had been placed at the base. On April 14, 1959, the Memorial was formally dedicated before a remarkable gathering of the Nation's principal leaders.

Former President Herbert Hoover, a Taft mentor, spoke at the proceedings. House Speaker Sam Rayburn, forever bald, began his remarks in the chill April wind with, "I desire to say that I have as much respect for you with my hat on as I have with it off." President Eisenhower interrupted his Georgia vacation

to attend and say of Taft, "I met him officially...only after the inauguration of 1953..."

Among the other speakers that morning was a notable son of California. In a prescient piece of writing, a Washington reporter noted, "the Chief Executive made his observations during the formality of turning over...the shaft to Vice President Nixon."

From then on, the memorial seems to have been plagued by a series of glitches, gremlins and oddities. One of the oddities is an engraving on the shaft itself. Shortly before the formal dedication, Taft's personal secretary planted wood violets at the Memorial's base, saying, "I wanted something of me here." The consulting architect, touched by her sentiment and concerned that the violets might not last, had a dogwood blossom engraved high on the stone shaft.

Two weeks after the memorial was dedicated, Democratic Rep. Stewart Udall introduced a bill providing for a 50-year interval between a man's death and the construction of a monument to his memory "on Federal property in the Washington area except within the Capitol." The *Washington Post* endorsed the idea, observing that a "50-year period does not seem unreasonable."

Just a month later, three Washington newspapers reported one of the squirreliest episodes in the memorial's 25-year history. The *Evening Star* ran a two-column kicker reporting a "Taft Memorial Tragedy." Fortunately, it was followed with a four-column heading explaining, "14 Squirrel Drownings Probed."

Evidently, the squirrel population on Capitol Hill believed the 16-inch deep moat surrounding the memorial was something akin to a community pool. But once in, the squirrels had no way to get out. A Capitol Police sergeant rescued three of them, telling the *Daily News*, "I put them on the lawn and gave them artificial respiration." The officer then installed a wire mesh ladder to safeguard other squirrels against going off the deep end.

Over the years the memorial tended to become water-logged. Dehumidifiers were installed in 1962, but five years later the walls were leaking and the iron stairway inside was covered with rust. Moreover, many of the trees planted around the memorial had died, perhaps because the structure was built over an existing sewer line.

Despite the memorial's problems and sometimes "ragged appearance," the centerpiece of the tribute remained the rooftop carillon. At the outset, it was thought the bells would play to signal the opening of Senate sessions. The bells were played from a keyboard that was also "equipped to operate automatically with a bronze ribbon which functions as a roll on an old player piano." Among the songs included in the first selections were the "Star-Spangled Banner" and Israel's National Anthem.

The carillon was supposed to serenade the city at lunchtime and be heard within a five-mile radius. But little more than a year after it was finished, the *Washington Post* ran a story saying the carillon had been cut back to playing two songs a day because "Members of Congress complained," believing the bells "pealed out indiscriminately." A year later,

the songs were stopped altogether when Senate staffers complained, so the memorial was turned into a giant grandfather clock simply marking the time of day.

In 1967 the carillon was liberated on Sundays to belt out patriotic hits like "Carry Me Back To Old Virginia" and "Dixie." But age and humidity had begun to take a toll on the bells. A spokesman for The Guild of Carillonists reported that "the present state of the Carillon is truly embarrassing." Nevertheless, necessary repairs were made in time for the Bicentennial and by 1979, the carillon was playing Wednesday and Friday concerts throughout the summer.

During the Iranian hostage crisis, the carillon rang 50 times every day at noon. By 1981, the bells were back in tune with the times. And on the day of Ronald Reagan's inauguration, they rang out with 68 selections. Prominent among them were "Oranges and Lemons" and an appropriate Stephen Foster song, "Old Folks At Home."

►JIM STASNY

Citypaper

WASHINGTON'S FREE WEEKLY

VOL. 5 NO. 2

JANUARY 11-17, 1985

*Round &
Round*

**LIVING WITH DC'S
STATUARY HELL**

STASNY IN CITY SIDES [4]

JANUARY 17, 1985

JANUARY 21, 1985

CITY SIDES

Statuary Hell

DC'S GARFIELD AND PEACE

UP FRONT BUT UNRECOGNIZED the two monuments on the west rim of Capitol Hill are as glamorous as the trainers in a team picture.

The Peace Monument and the tribute to President Garfield stand on separate islands a block apart in the middle of First Street, N.W. People seem to know more about where the statues are than what they are.

In 1901, for example, a local newspaper noted, "motorists hardly have time to pay quiet respect to either memorial. They are instead fighting for their lives in traffic, or deciding whether...to follow the streamer which continues to circle each statue on the wrong side."

A North Carolina congressman, after an evening brush with a streetcar at the Garfield statue ("we almost wound up in the motorist's lap"), called the monument "one of the greatest hazards to traffic existing today in Washington." After introducing a bill in 1959 to remove the statue and after plans, the legislature heard from Garfield's alma mater, Williams College in Massachusetts, designating the congressman "he hanged from a

your apple tree."

Both Garfield and Peace were stone totems well before the automobile rumbled down into the *Grass Trench* of Capitol Hill.

The Garfield tribute, on the House side of the Capitol, was dedicated on May 12, 1887. It was the work of J. A. Ward, who also created the equestrian statue at Thomas Circle. Garfield stands perched atop a pedestal above three other figures representing his days as a student, statesman, and soldier. The President is cast in a public speaking pose, a testament to a man the dedication-day speaker called "an oratorical giant—a superb human machine in action, faithful to behold."

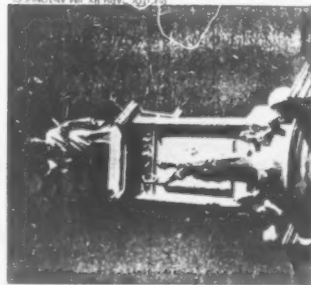
The speaker, Gen. J. W. Keifer, turned out to be something of a machine-mouth himself as he droned on through the unusual May heat. At one point, he either slipped on his tongue or let out a secret when he said of Garfield, "his orations over the dead in the halls of Congress are numerous."

Keifer's remarks also set a record unlikely to be matched by another dedication speaker. One of his sentences, "the words, 'Union' and 'peace' are the words of every Union general who ever fought a battle for peace," Keifer footnoted Garfield's life from the classroom to the death bed, even reminding the audience the President "was by nature left-handed."

The dedication festivities were big news, prompting the *Evening Star* to run a special supplement detailing the pageantry of the military parade preceding the ceremonies. Like the main speaker, the *Star* spared no details, even observing that "one of the most notable features of the naval representation was a black and white bull goat...all bedecked with ribbons and bunting."

The thousands of people who lined the streets along the parade route must have been somewhat puzzled, not as much by the goat as by the conduct of the marching troops. The *Star* reported that way.

"The first intimation the bystanders had of difficulty was when they heard shouting and saw these companies partly break ranks and the members rush at each other. It was feared at first that blood would be shed, as the men had their bayonets drawn, and the fierce manner in which they attacked each



Peace...it has to be put somewhere.

other, justified the expectations. The officers were in a quick and energetic manner, and a few seconds the men were back in their places and the march.

Neither has anyone learned why Garfield's tribute was stuck in the middle of the street. But by the time it was in place, the so-called Peace monument down the block had been in the middle of the same street for 10 years. And those years had been anything but peaceful.

Designed and built by Franklin Simmons in a Rome studio, the Peace package was shipped to the United States in 1876. Unfortunately, no decision had been made about where to put it. The Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard told the Architect of the Capitol in June of that year, "his matter should be decided as soon as possible as the vessel containing it is under sail and it must be deposited immediately."

Meanwhile, the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, looking for its own complaint against Pease. A railroad spokesman wrote the Capitol Architect saying the site finally chosen for the statue meant it would be the third time the company had to rearrange "its tracks around the Capitol

grounds within the last three years."

And these problems weren't enough, the D.C. War Department argued that the statue planned for the site would reduce very much the already meager pressure and supply to Capitol Hill.

It's not surprising that all the acrimonious proceedings so much antagonism that the monument was never formally dedicated.

The 44-foot high Peace Monument is an allegorical tribute to naval servicemen killed during the Civil War. It's crowned by a pair of lachrymose figures representing History and America. Below these figures facing the city is a statue of Victory. On the side that faces the Capitol building is a bare-breasted figure of Peace.

The monument wasn't even finished before the howls went up. The art critic of the *Evening Star* said it reminded him of the "conventional groups in Memory of which rich and disconsolate husbands who marry again in a year or two are in the habit of erecting over the graves of their recently deceased wives. The critic, who can understand the motives of the statue either 'No longer of time,' he said, "can correct the mistake of placing it in its present position."

He wasn't alone. A year later, Sen. James B. Beck of Kentucky said the Peace Monument was actually "put there to maintain and keep fresh the memories of strife. It is a monument that never ought to have been there. It is an obstruction on the street." Sen. John J. Ingalls of Kansas agreed, saying in 1878, it is "surrounded by 15-cent lodging houses and beer shops...[and] it never has ceased to offend my sense of the appropriate and the decorous since it was erected."

The Peace Monument is no more upsetting today than it was a hundred years ago. But it could be worse. They could have finished it. The original plan called for a quartet of lampposts around the base. Although the pedestal is still there, the lamps were never installed.

And if the whole thing looks baroque as it is, just be thankful the builder left out something else. In the words of a 1973 writer, "the bronze dolphins were never screwed into place."

► JIM STASHY

FEBRUARY 22, 1986—CITY PAPER

city paper

Big Girls Do Cry

BARTHOLDI'S OTHER IRON LADY(S)

SOAKING WET—WHICH THEY almost always are during the summer—the three Bartholdi girls weigh several thousand pounds.

These iron maidens, technically called "Nereids," stand in the center of a fountain across from the Botanic Gardens on Independence Avenue. For reasons known only to the sculptor, they have been condemned to an eternity of holding up a lantern-fringed basin and three little boys with fish feet. Beneath the women are three spitting fish and a trio of belching turtle heads. Everybody in the fountain is green, and the whole package is circled with shamrock-shaped lamp posts.

If you look closely at the three women in the middle, you'll see a strong facial resemblance to their big sister in New York, the Statue of Liberty. All are the heavy-natal offspring of sculptor Frederic Bartholdi.

In 1961, Rep. Basil L. Whitener called the sculpture a "monstrous lighting device." However, at its debut it was called "the most symmetrical and effective fountain" yet seen in the nation.

But it wasn't seen at the time in Washington. The fountain, on May 10, 1876, was in Philadelphia.

It had been commissioned as part of the American Centennial Exposition and occupied a spot near the entrance to Philadelphia's Fairmount Park. The fountain was among 627 works of sculpture shipped to Philadelphia from around the world in giant homage to the country's first century of life.

Although the Bartholdi beauties stood in the center of the exposition's main thoroughfare, they were neither the tallest sculpture nor even Bartholdi's biggest work on display. At 42 feet in height, the Statue of Liberty's right arm—which Bartholdi sent as a sample—was 12 feet higher than the fountain.

According to a report of the "Friends of Cast Iron Architecture," Bartholdi's fountain in its Philadelphia setting was "an enchanting vision of shining lights and glimmering water." The report also said it "appeared to possess a special grandeur." Maybe so. But when the fair ended and Bartholdi tried to sell his fountain, nobody wanted to buy it.

Enter the federal government. Although Congress had specified that "the United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending" the Philadelphia exposition, the government bailed out the sculptor and bought the fountain for \$6,000. It was shipped to Washington along with 42 freight cars of paraphernalia when the fair closed. The trainload of artifacts became the heart of the

Smithsonian's Arts and Industries Building when it opened in 1891.

Meanwhile, Bartholdi's water women had been installed in 1877 on a site now occupied by the reflecting pool west of the Grant memorial. It gurgled there for 50 years until 1927, when Congress decided to relocate the Botanic Gardens. The authorities thought the fountain would look better among the bushes than it did as a circular tangent to the Grant statue. Consequently, workers started tearing down the fountain on April 18, 1927, and the job was finished two days later by six men using a 40-foot derrick.

The fountain was promptly put in storage for five years at a warehouse on Canal and D Streets. In 1932, workmen resurrected its 108 pieces and put them back together on the triangular island where the fountain now stands between the Rayburn building and the Department of Health and Human Services.

Fountain aficionados find the Bartholdi Nereids attractive. But to the average sight-seer, the cast iron water fountain never looked better than it did on March 5, 1901. It was the day after President McKinley's second inaugural and revelers the night before had apparently neglected to turn off the faucets. An overnight freeze caught the fountain at full bubble, and draped it from top to bottom in what appeared to be sheets of hanging mercury.

Recent reports indicate the fountain is about to be taken apart one more time. A published report last fall said a \$75,000 remodeling job will begin this year. The fountain will be rebuilt, reinforced and painted according to the original Bartholdi design. The work will most likely be done in relative obscurity, a sharp contrast to the treatment accorded Bartholdi's other metal maiden in New York.

In a burst of chauvinism, Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty has become a marketing mother lode. Her raised right arm helps sell deodorant. Her torch was carted through the streets of Pasadena, California, in the New Year's Day Rose Parade. The Grand Marshall of the parade was Lee Iacocca, the man who sold Lazarus a Chrysler. Together with former President Ford and comedian Bob Hope, he is leading a nationwide fund drive to restore Bartholdi's best-known creation.

Shortly after Christmas, Iacocca mailed out a fleet of fund-raising letters to the huddled masses. The letters claimed, "We have to raise a minimum of \$1.8 million of the total budget within the next 45 days" to continue the work of the Statue of Liberty.

Officials aim to have the statue back in shape by July 4, 1986, when she celebrates her 100th birthday. A brochure enclosed with Iacocca's letter says the President will be there for the re-dedication, fireworks, and something called "Operation Sail '86." Although "Sail" may actually be a Freudian homonym for high-power "sale" techniques, the organizers say it will be simply "a parade of tall ships from every corner of the globe that will pass by the Statue in solemn tribute."

There are, however, no reports of celebrations to mark the restoration of the Bartholdi fountain in Washington. It is likely to take place within view of "a parade of tall buses from every corner of the city that will pass by the fountain in solemn indifference."

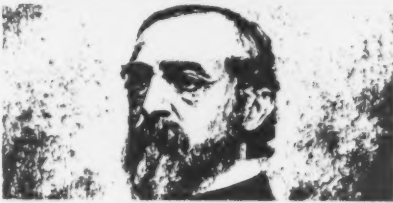
by JIM STASNY

City Paper

WASHINGTON'S FREE WEEKLY

VOL. 8 NO. 38

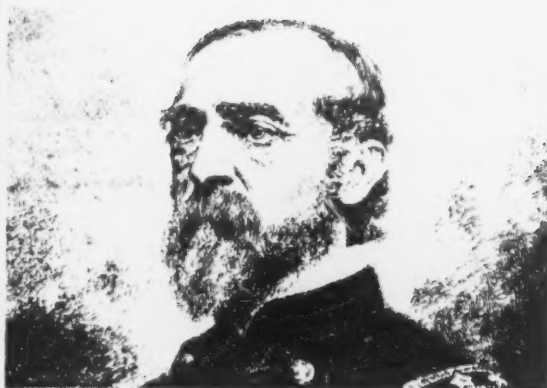
SEPTEMBER 21-27, 1994



The Last Detail

The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation reassembles an old hero.

CITY SIDES [4]



George Gordon Meade: unwounded in war, dismembered in peace.

CITY SIDES

Clipping Meade's Wings

DISMANTLING "THE HERO OF GETTYSBURG"

GENERAL GEORGE GORDON Meade was sometimes chided by President Lincoln as a slow mover. Ironically, when the 260-ton memorial to the Civil War general was moved one block, from the Mall to a salient spot in front of the United States Court House, the maneuver took seventeen years.

Meade's personal saga began on June 28, 1863 when he assumed command of the Army of the Potomac just three days before the start of the Gettysburg campaign. Meade's forces repelled Robert E. Lee's northern assault in a battle that produced 51,000 casualties. Although Lincoln was disappointed that his general failed to pursue and destroy Lee's withdrawing forces, Meade at least had rescued the Union in a grim hour.

People were grateful, and believed Meade deserved a tribute. He got one. But 48 years passed before the Pennsylvania State legislature took up the cause. In June of 1911, Pennsylvania lawmakers created a commission to procure a suitable memorial to Meade in the District of Columbia, appropriating \$20,000 to cover the cost of creating and erecting the monument.

But wait. Not so fast.

Two more years went by and nothing happened. However, in 1913 a bill was introduced in Congress to allow the federal government to match Pennsylvania's contribution with \$10,000 to build a foundation and pedestal for the Meade monument.

That's when another snag occurred. A congressional committee in charge of monuments passed a resolution protesting that there were more than \$5 million in backlogged plans for new stone tributes in Washington. The committee insisted there wouldn't be anymore to individuals "until American science, literature, inventions, and social progress have been adequately represented."

Promoters of the Meade monument knew a federal two-by-four when they saw one. The Pennsylvania legislature quickly moved to absorb the costs, not just for the statuary, pedestal, and foundation, but also "to increase" funding for the project so it could be finished "without cost to the Federal Government."

Satisfied with Pennsylvania's generosity, Congress adopted House Joint Resolution 234 on January 21, 1915 approving the Meade tribute and providing a site "at or near the intersection of Third Street and Pennsylvania northwest."

Four years later, in 1919, the Meade story inched forward. News accounts indi-

cate the "work of construction is in progress." The reports said the monument would have a granite base and pedestal topped by a collection of figures carved from "rose-pink Tennessee marble." The cost by this time had risen to \$85,000.

Three more years passed before ground was broken for the monument on March 28, 1922, and another five years intervened before the dedication ceremonies took place on October 19, 1927. Newspaper stories that day put the cost of the project at \$200,000, all from private donations.

Miss Henrietta Meade, the general's daughter, presided over the unveiling which was followed by the release of twenty doves into the cold wind and rain of dedication day. President Coolidge, accompanied by his wife (who wore rubbers and a red raincoat) gave the main speech. Coolidge was gracious enough, calling Meade "a gallant soldier and a Christian gentleman." He also noted Meade had lacked "the partisan support of those in high office and of the public press." The President said Meade "had little opportunity to be glorified during his lifetime."

Yet the frugal Coolidge was not above reminding the audience that the government had been generous in providing for veterans. "Such beneficence," said the President, "accorded to Civil War veterans will probably exceed twice the cost of that great war."

One of those veterans, H.H. Spayd, was with Coolidge on the platform. Spayd had carried his regimental colors at Gettysburg, and was reminiscing to the audience about his adventures when he slumped forward. An *Evening Star* correspondent said Spayd, "was led tenderly to a seat where he was joined by... the President's physician, who, after examining his heart, wrapped his overcoat about the old soldier."

Three score and four years after Gettysburg, the Meade memorial was finally in place. Although Meade was the focus, he was not alone. Altogether, eight figures comprised the monument, the seven others representing Chivalry, Loyalty, Fame, Progress, Courage, Energy and War. Meade looked out over the Botanic Garden, and directly behind him was the figure of War, a slab-jawed brute with wings sweeping back from his shoulder blades to open out over Meade's head.

The group was designed by Charles Gaffey, and a newspaper feature story said it was carved by the "Piccarilli brothers" from plans approved by the Fine Arts Commission. Architects for the project were Simon and Bassett of Philadelphia. For forty years, their combined work stood as a familiar fixture to Washingtonians on their way up Capitol Hill.

In 1967, however, a decision was made to install a reflecting pool at the base of the Hill, meaning Meade would have to move. In a February 1967 statement, Dorothy Gaffey, daughter of the statue's sculptor, gave her filial opinion on removing the work of her father. "Hauling away this memorial," she said, "without a new site having been chosen is an insult to Pennsylvania and to Gen. Meade's memory."

Nevertheless, the District's Department of Highways and Traffic paid Jasmar, Inc. \$50,000 to take the statue apart and put it in storage. It was estimated during the take-down that the final cost to Pennsylvania of erecting the statue had been \$400,000.

The contractors left behind a narrative describing the step-by-step process for taking the statue apart in case anyone wanted to put it back together. The report said the biggest problem was taking the wings off

the War figure. "A piece of old fire hose" was wrapped around the stone feathers and hitched to a crane while masons spent two days digging out the top center core of the memorial. The report describes "anxious moments" as the wings were lifted off and crated.

The workers removed 189 curb stones, 12 marble benches, and 383 plaza stones which were carted off to 42nd and Hunt Place N.E. for storage. The entire memorial remained in outdoor exile until 1983.

And the years were not kind.

A commentator for PM Magazine filmed a story on the memorial in 1980 and told the Architect of the Capitol he had found the statuary "among weeds, unprotected, uncrated, and vandalized." A spokesman for Pagliaro Brothers Stone Contractors of Upper Marlboro who reassembled the memorial said tree limbs had grown in between the stacked-up stones over the years. Moreover, the War Lord had lost a few fingers and suffered a broken nose.

Although it took him 17 years to cross the street, today Meade is back in command—at least of Pennsylvania Avenue. According to officials at the National Park Service and the District Department of Public Works it cost \$85,000 to build a new foundation, and another \$150,000 to reconstruct, clean, and reposition the Meade group.

The investment, however, has attracted an additional \$750,000 worth of improvements in the continuing renewal of Pennsylvania Avenue. New lighting, landscaping for an island across from the memorial, new sidewalks, and revised street alignments have all been by-products of General Meade's last detail.

►JIM STASNY